NATIONAL ART SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

EXAMPLES OF SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURE

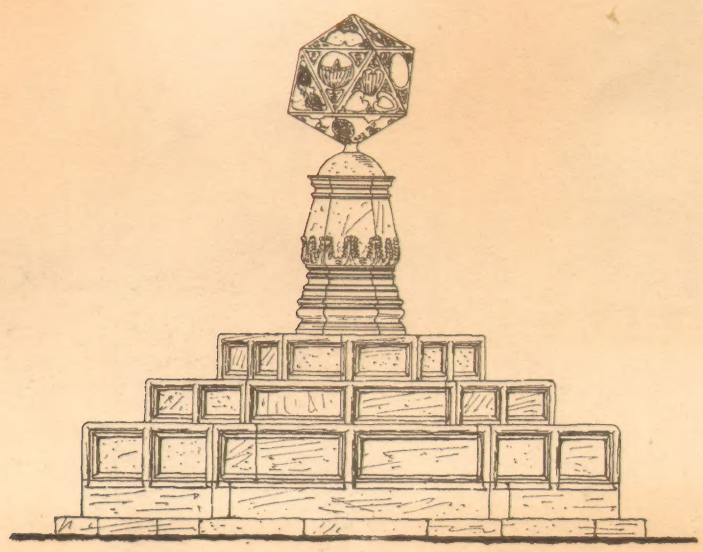
FROM THE 12TH TO THE 17TH CENTURY

A SERIES OF REPRODUCTIONS FROM THE NATIONAL ART SURVEY DRAWINGS, PUBLISHED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND AND THE INSTITUTE OF SCOTTISH ARCHITECTS

Edited by

SIR R. ROWAND ANDERSON, LL.D., H.R.S.A.

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D. W. T. OLDRIEVE, H.R.S.A.



HOLYROOD SUN-DIAL

1921

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PREFACE.

THESE examples of characteristically Scottish Architecture are reproduced from the National Art Survey Drawings now in charge of the Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland.

The nucleus of this Collection dates from about 1866, when Mr R. Rowand Anderson (now Sir R. Rowand Anderson) gathered round him a few enthusiastic young architects to co-operate in preparing sketches and measured drawings of the best examples of Scottish Architecture. It was not, however, till 1892, when the School of Applied Art was founded, that the survey was placed upon a satisfactory basis. Previously art education in Scotland was under the control of South Kensington, and the School was started to supply what that system had failed to give. This new movement owed its origin to representations made in 1889 by the Edinburgh Architectural Association and representatives of other artistic and technical industries in Edinburgh to the Board of Manufactures which then managed the Edinburgh School of Art. The project was heartily taken up by the Board; subscriptions were raised, generous assistance obtained from the Town Council of Edinburgh, and the School was opened in the Royal Institution Building (now the Royal Scottish Academy), under the control of a Joint Committee composed of Members of the Board and Representatives of the Subscribers. Dr Rowand Anderson was appointed Director. In the scheme of study special importance was attached to the measuring and drawing of ancient buildings by advanced pupils under skilled supervision, and special bursaries were instituted for the purpose.

In 1903 the School of Applied Art was merged in the Board's School of Art, and three years later, owing to the operation of the National Galleries (Scotland) Act, the united school was transferred to the Edinburgh College of Art which was then instituted. The system begun in 1892 was continued, and the bursary funds were transferred on condition that they were to be used for their original purpose: they are still so used.

The drawings which had been accumulated had become the property of the Board of Manufactures, and in view of their national interest were transferred to the new Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland.

In 1910, at the instance of the Board of Management of the Edinburgh College of Art, a scheme was adopted for continuing and extending the survey under the direction of a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the three central institutions teaching architecture in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and scholarships similar to those at the Edinburgh College of Art were instituted for the purpose. Some progress was made with the work, notably the measuring and drawing of Glasgow Cathedral by students of the Glasgow School of Architecture. On the outbreak of war the work had to be abandoned, and has not yet been resumed.

Proposals have been made at various times for the publication of the drawings or a selection from them, either in facsimile or on a reduced scale, but no practical steps were taken till 1918, when the Institute of Scottish Architects approached the Board of Trustees with a proposal to contribute the sum of £200 a year for five years, placed at their disposal by Sir R. Rowand Anderson, towards the publication of a selection of the drawings, if the Board would make an equivalent contribution. The Board agreed to the proposal, on condition that though the selection of the drawings and the editing of the series should be in the hands of the Institute, all other arrangements should be entrusted to a Joint Committee composed of equal numbers of the Institute and the Board. The Secretary for Scotland issued the necessary Order, and the following Committee was appointed:—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.	INSTITUTE OF SCOTTISH ARCHITECTS.
Sir JOHN RITCHIE FINDLAY of Aberlour, K.B.E. (*Chairman*).	Sir ROBERT ROWAND ANDERSON, LL.D., H.R.S.A.
The Hon. HEW HAMILTON DALRYMPLE.	THOMAS ROSS, Esq., LL.D.
Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL of Pollok, Bart.	ALEXANDER N. PATERSON, Esq., M.A., A.R.S.A.

Subsequently W. T. Oldrieve, Esq., H.R.S.A., was invited to act in conjunction with Sir R. Rowand Anderson and Dr Thomas Ross in their capacity as Editors.

The Collection of drawings consists at present of about seven hundred sheets of plans, measured elevations, and detailed drawings relating to some one hundred and forty buildings. In certain cases these drawings are incomplete, but a considerable number of the buildings have been fully surveyed. There are, for example, complete drawings of the most important ecclesiastical buildings in the country, as well as a full series of domestic work.

The drawings, being in the main students' work, are of varying merit, but all of value. Although the Collection is at present somewhat fragmentary, it is of great artistic and historical interest as a record of buildings, many of which are disused and rapidly decaying, and some of which, indeed, have been already demolished.

From the material at their disposal the Committee hope to be able to issue quarterly parts of about fifteen drawings each for the next five years. They trust that the publication may serve the purpose of recording and developing Scottish tradition in building, and that it may be of interest and use to architects and students of architecture. It is also thought that the publication of these drawings may be an encouragement to architectural students to continue this kind of work, for there are still many fine examples of Scottish Architecture not yet measured and drawn. Without doubt the study of good examples drawn to scale, with adequate detail, is an essential element in the training of architects.

EDINBURGH, *February* 1921.

NATIONAL ART SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

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AMISFIELD TOWER, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

This very remarkable tower is situated about five miles north from Dumfries, and near to Amisfield Railway Station. It stands at present entire, but is in danger of becoming a ruin. It cannot withstand the storms of winter very much longer, and we are therefore glad to be able to illustrate it in so complete a manner. Its loss would be irreparable in the history of the ancient architecture of Scotland.

The tower rises from a simple plan of about thirty-one feet square outside, with walls from five to six feet thick. It blossoms out as it rises into an amazingly picturesque group of gables, turrets, chimney stacks, and dormers, and in this respect it is probably unequalled.

There are five storeys of one room, each about twenty-one feet square inside. The entrance is in the centre of the south front, and leads down by a few steps to the ground floor, which is vaulted and almost dark. A straight stair leads up to the first floor, where a wheel stair begins and rises to the level of the third floor. This staircase is confined within the square of the main walls of the south-east corner, but it is made into a round projecting turret, as shown on plan, so as to support the masonry above. At the third floor the turret is widened and projected so as to form a square gable at the south-east angle. A new and lesser stair is also formed at this stage, so that two bedrooms of about eight feet square are obtained within the height of this gable. This lesser stair also leads to an important fourth floor, which may be regarded as an attic floor, with an open roof of oak spanning the tower from north to south. Such a roof, exposed internally, is not a thing of frequent occurrence in Scottish castles.

The third and attic floors have each of them three corner turret closets, which were doubtless used as sleeping places.

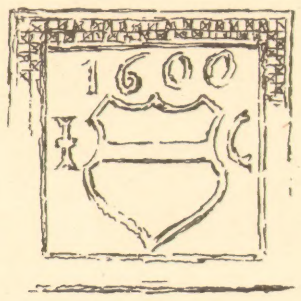
Over the turret stairs a cape house, or watch room, is obtained, the floor being at a height of fully sixty feet above the ground. The advantage of this lofty height, coupled with the height of the situation of Amisfield (probably not less than sixty feet), would be well appreciated in the seventeenth century. The view extends far and wide southwards.

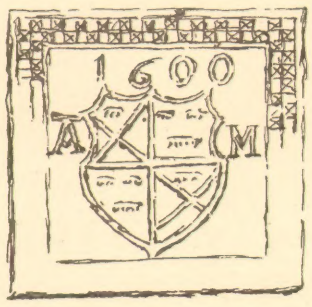
A doorway, now built up, twelve feet above the ground in the south-east turret was probably used when it was not considered prudent to open the door at ground-level.

The building of all these lofty rooms is carried to a point of great daring in the overhanging and balancing of the masonry, but notwithstanding, it can be said that after three hundred and twenty years the whole building still remains in good condition. These lofty walls and turrets, all corners, rybats, sills, and lintels are of ashlar, with rubble filling-in of gathered stones.

The second floor has a fine moulded fire-place, and a coloured frieze all round the room, now very much faded. A remarkable oak door, roughly carved or incised with Samson and the lion, formerly at Amisfield, is now in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.

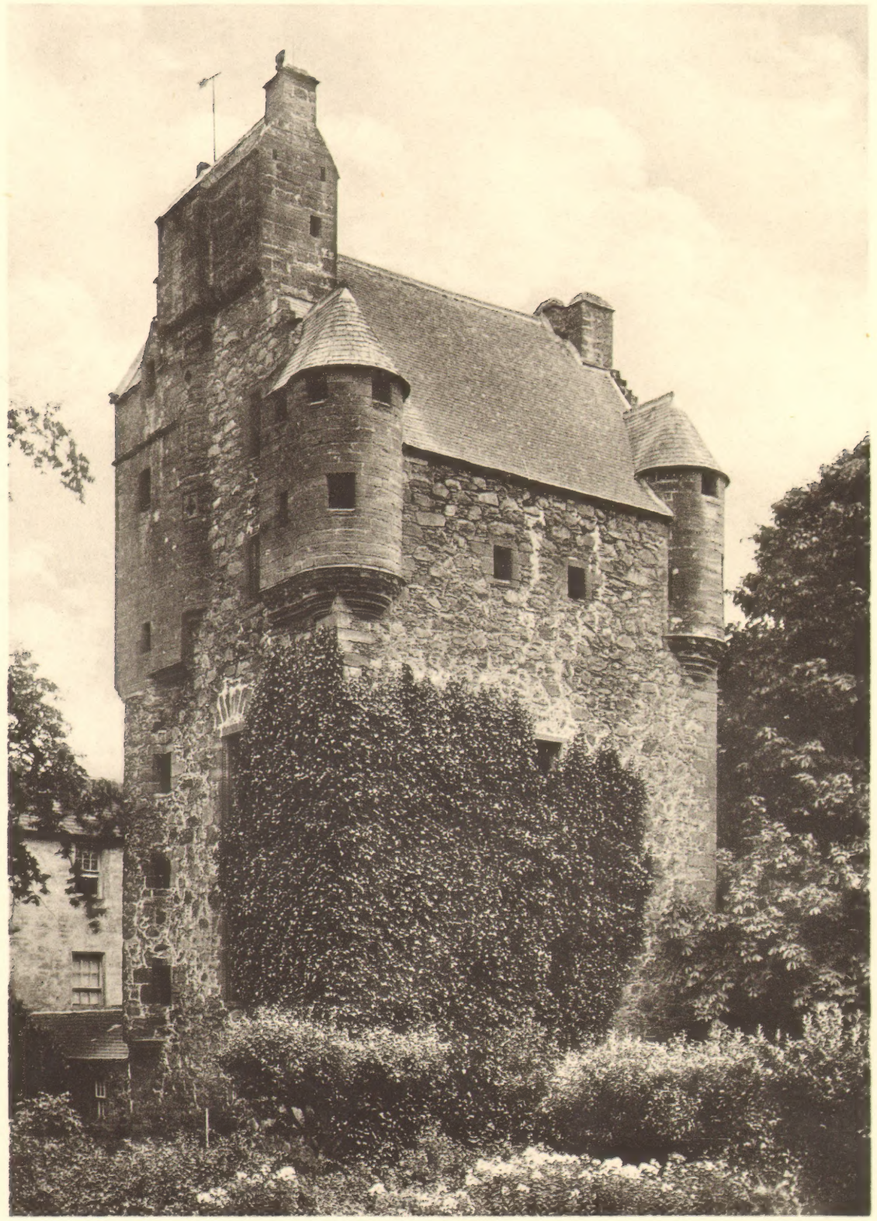
On the south front there are two bordered shields, dated 1600, within enriched moulded frames, one with the initials of John Charteris of Amisfield, charged with his arms—a fesse. The other quartered—1st and 4th a saltire with an urcheon over; 2nd and 3rd three urcheons, both for his wife Agnes Maxwell, daughter of Lord Harris. They were married in 1581.





Some fifteen yards or so to the south of the tower there has been an outbuilding of some architectural pretentions, now converted into a modern mansion-house. The space between these two buildings would probably be a courtyard with east and west enclosing walls.

AMISFIELD TOWER, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

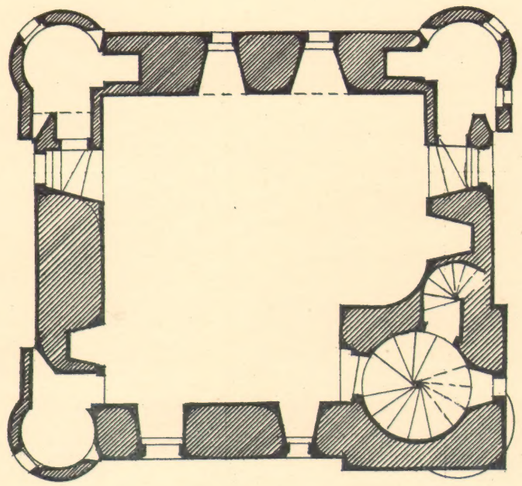


VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST

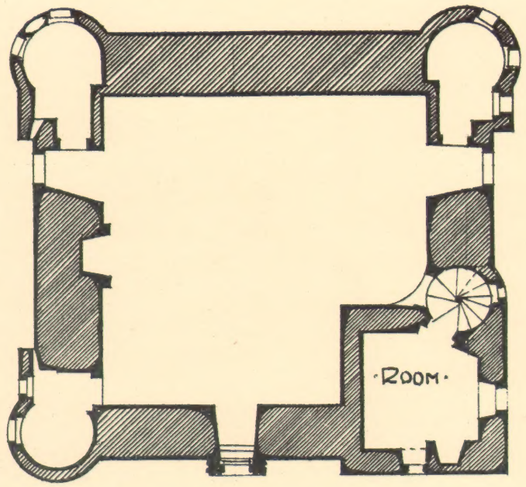
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

Photographs by Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments of Scotland.

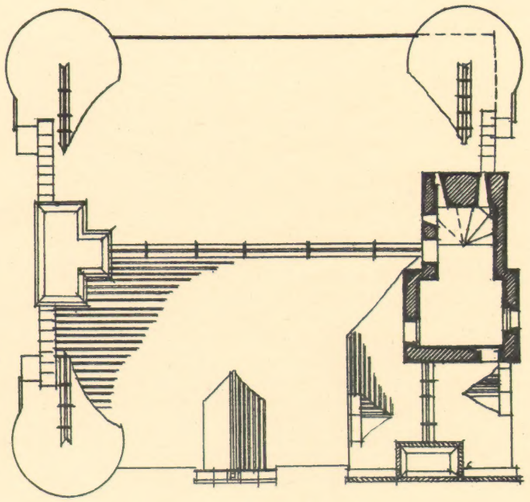
AMISFIELD TOWER, DUMFRIESSHIRE.



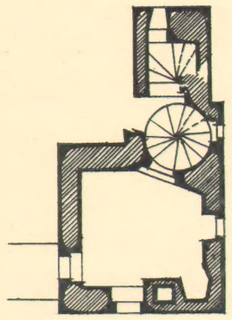
THIRD FLOOR



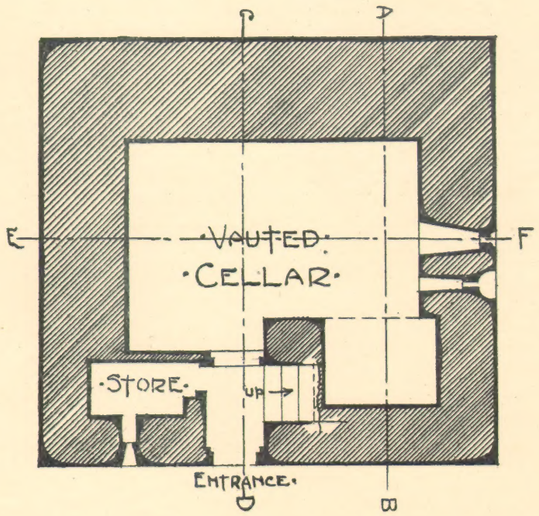
FOURTH FLOOR



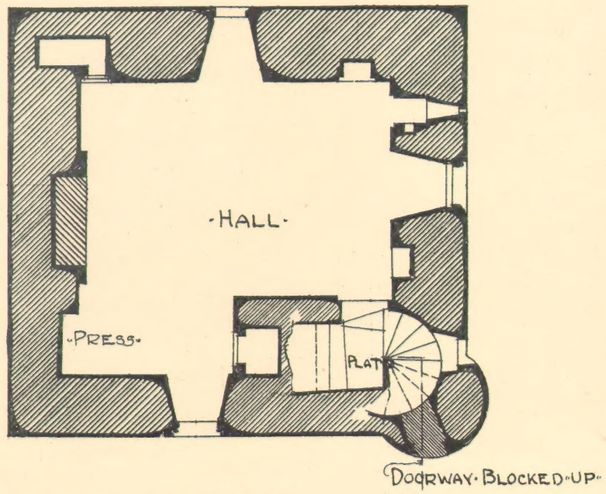
ROOF PLAN



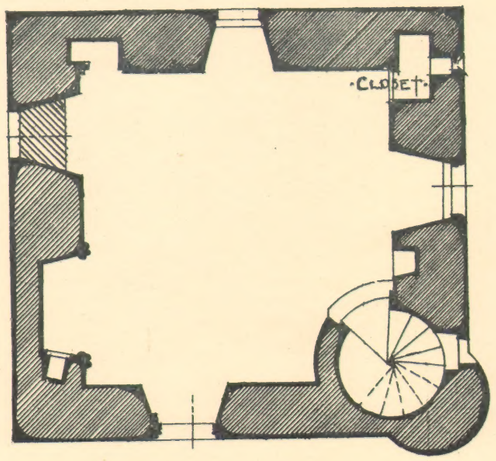
ENTRESOLE ABOVE 4th FLOOR



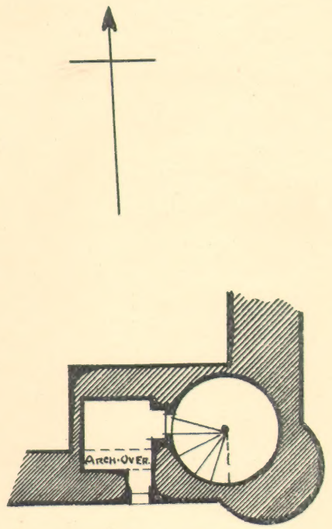
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



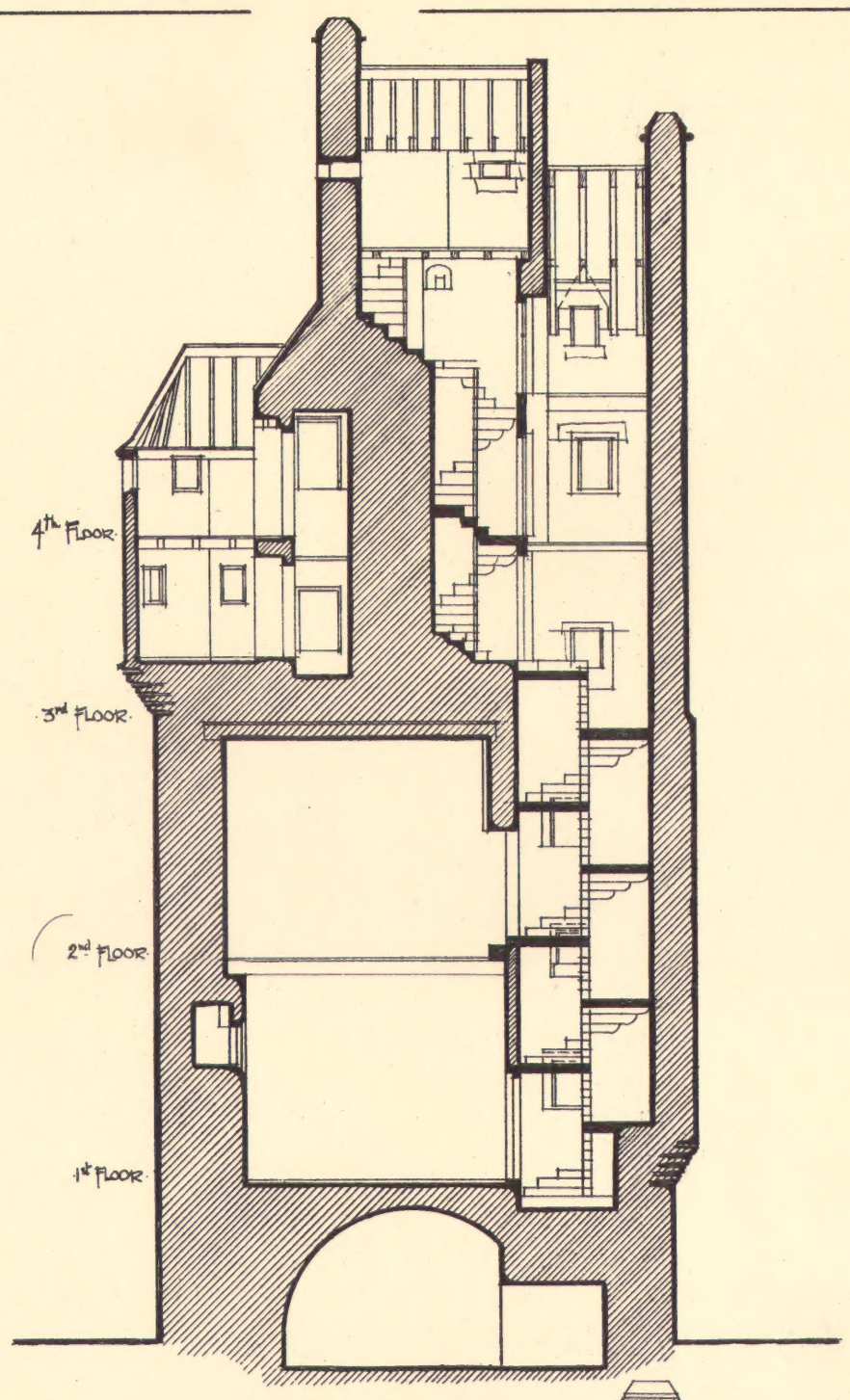
ENTRESOLE, 1st-2nd FLOOR

Measured and Drawn by Edwin Forbes and Beattie Brown, 1898

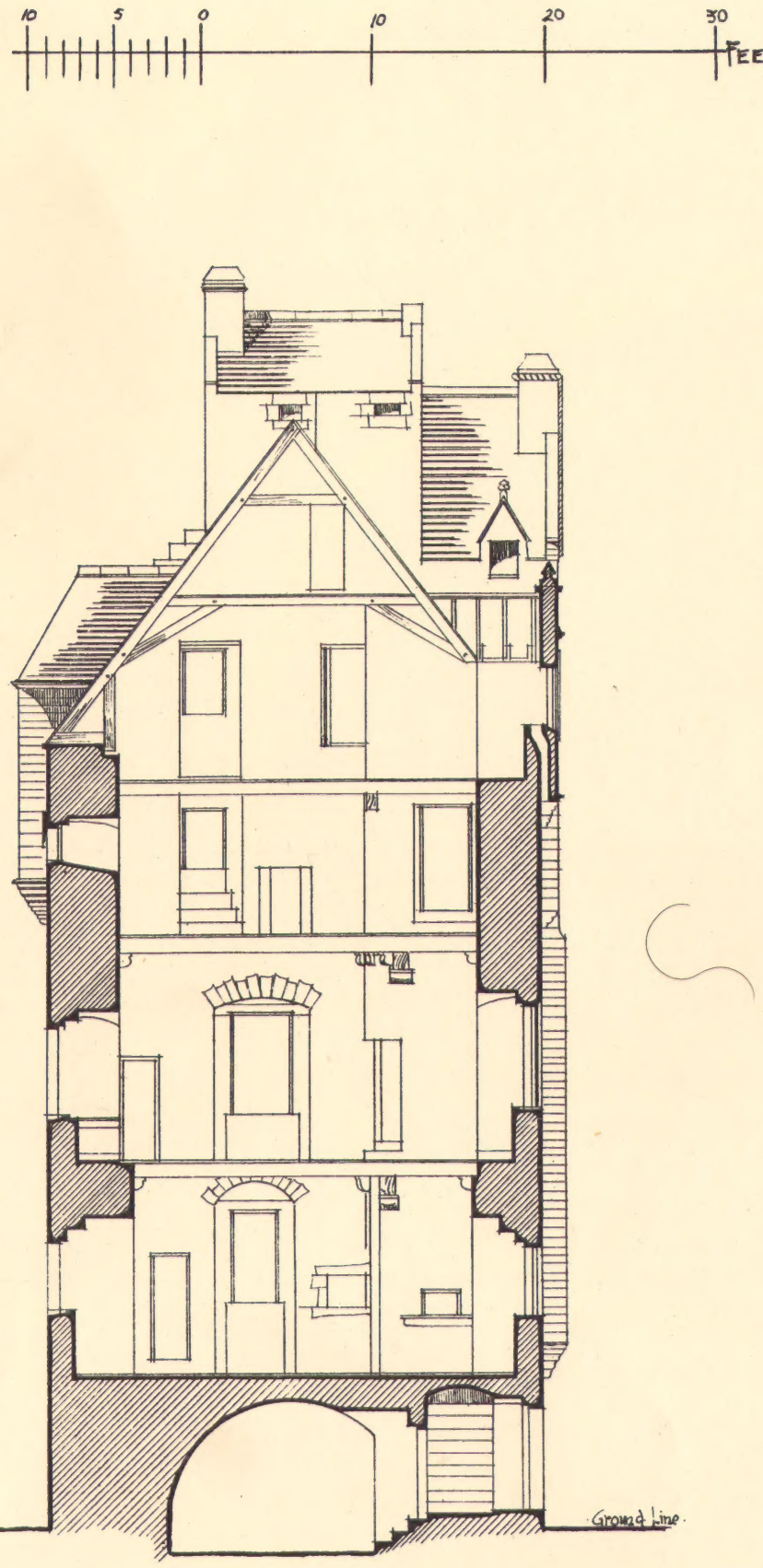
AMISFIELD TOWER.

SECTIONS

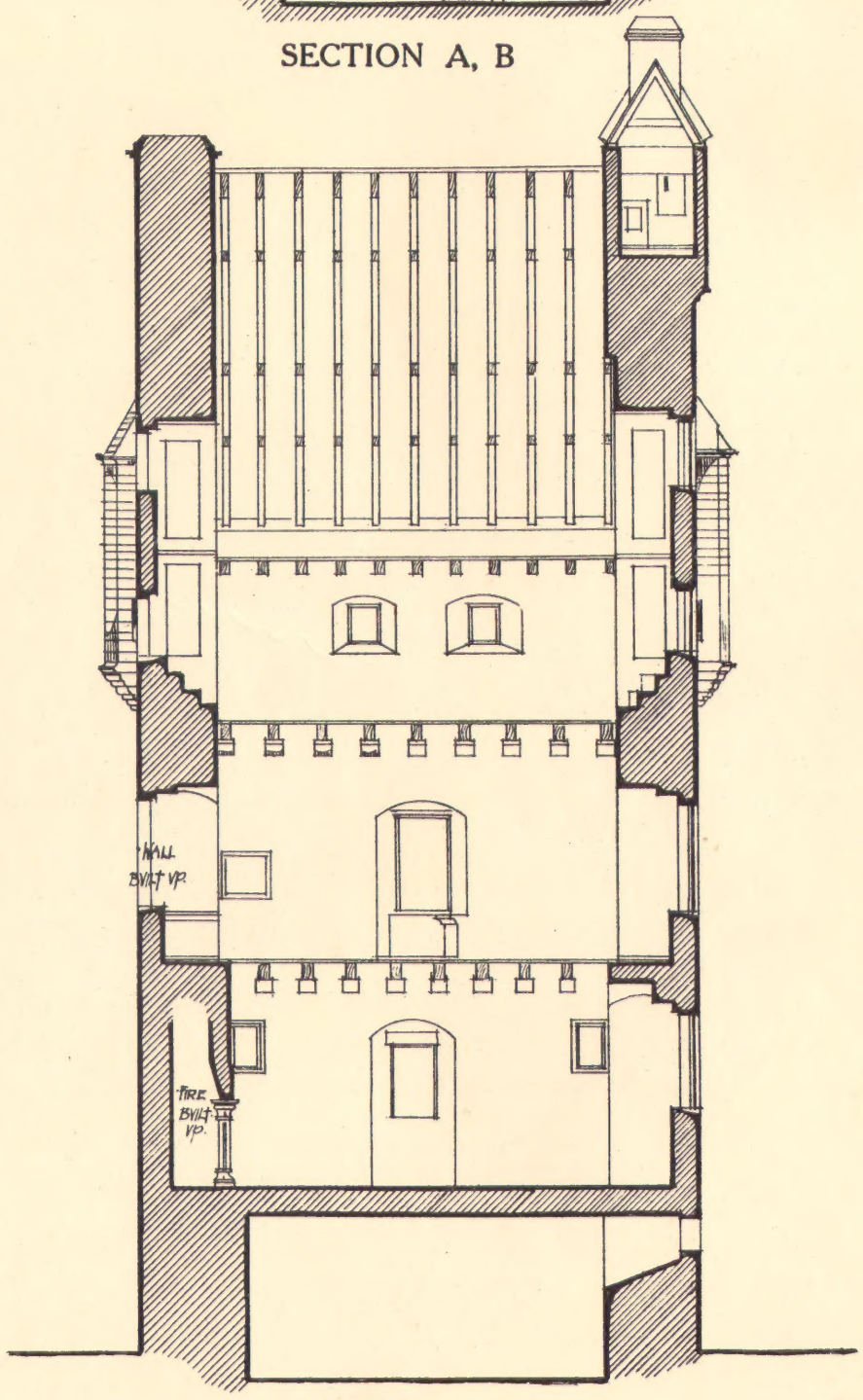
NOTE—THE TOWERS AND JAMBS OF WINDOWS ARE DRESSED RED SANDSTONE; THE WALLS BEING GREY BOULDERS FILLED IN WITH VERY SMALL RANDOM RUBBLE



SECTION A, B



SECTION C, D

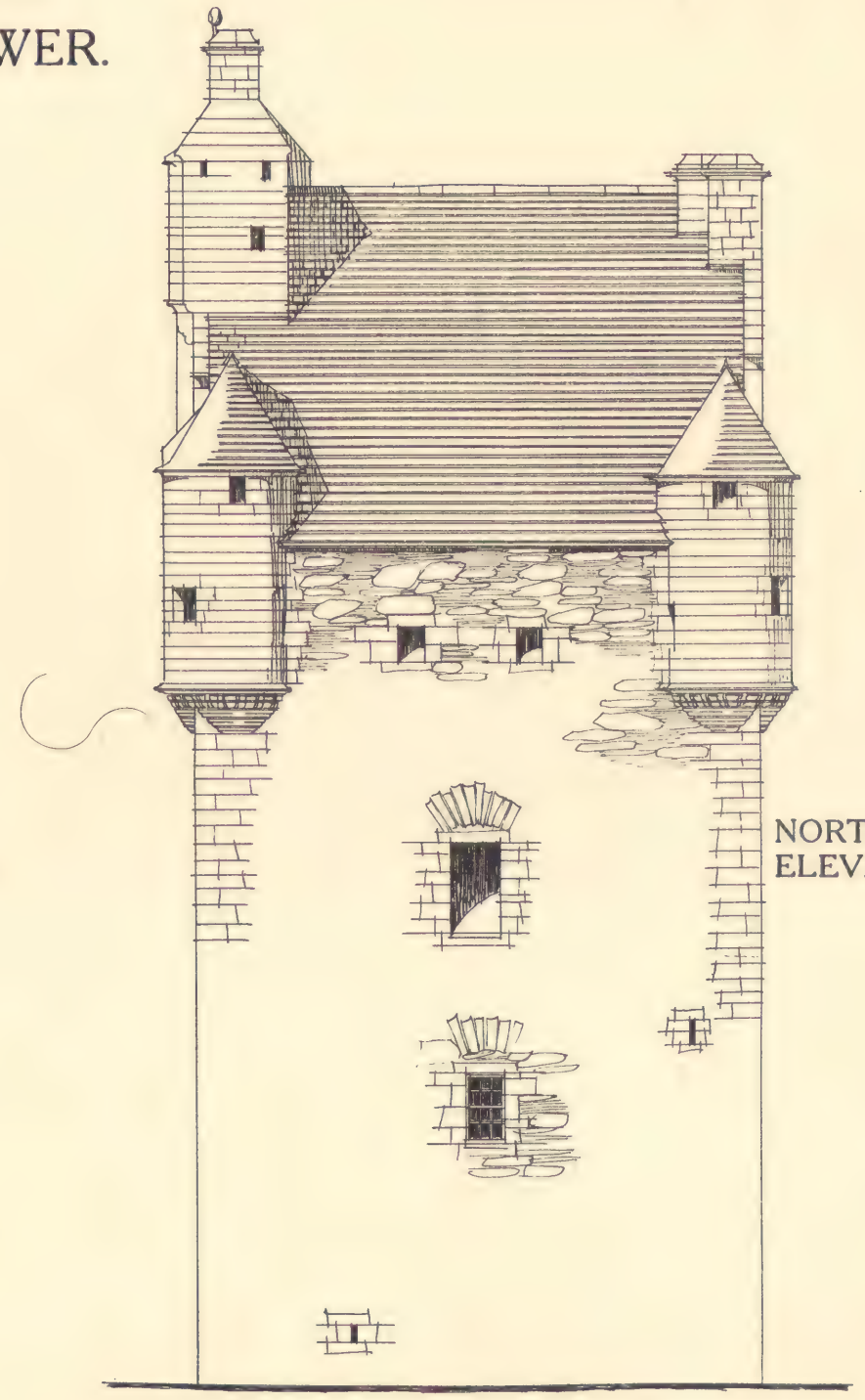


SECTION E, F

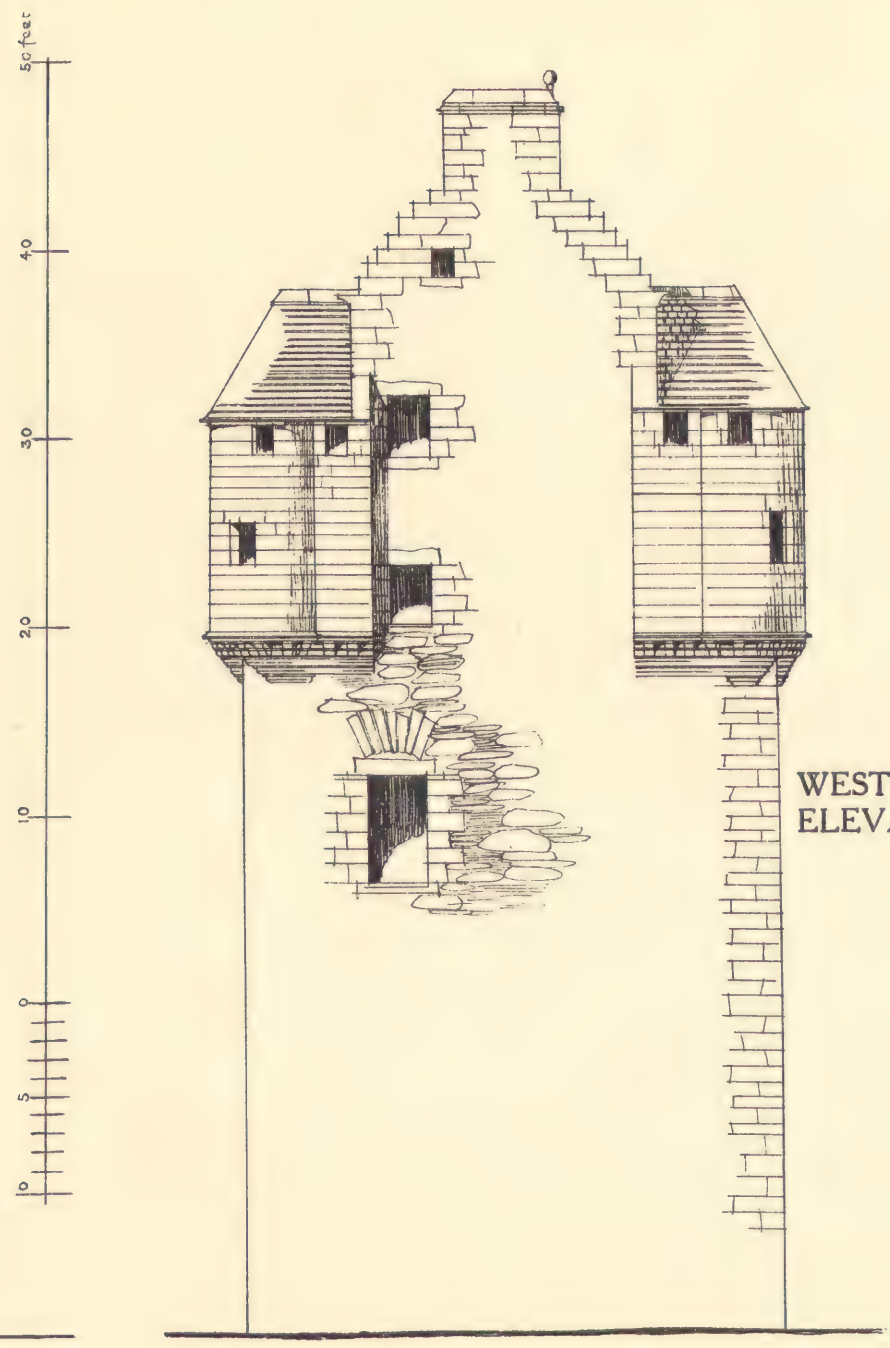
Measured and Drawn by Edwin Forbes and Beattie Brown, 1898

AMISFIELD TOWER.

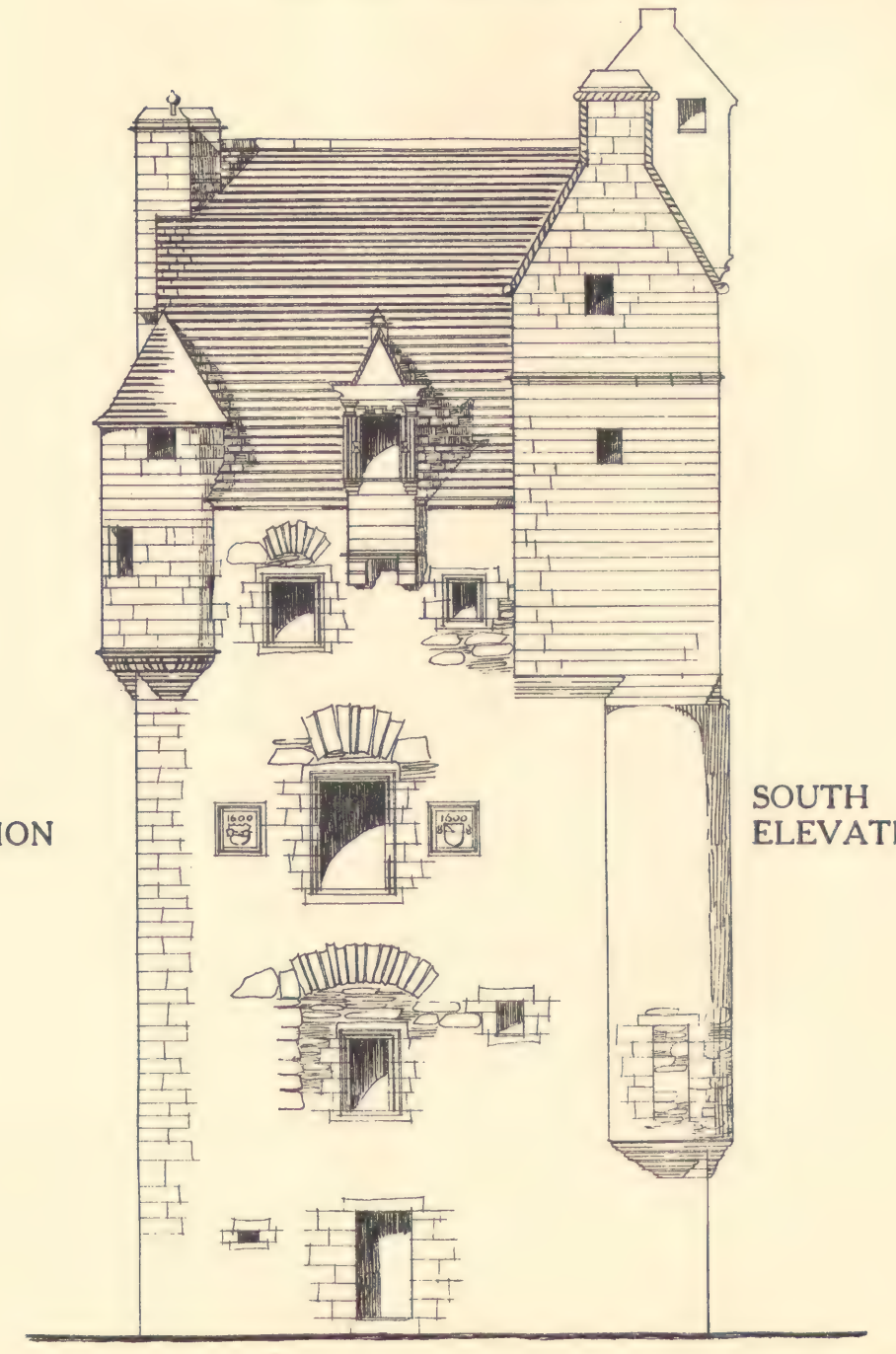
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

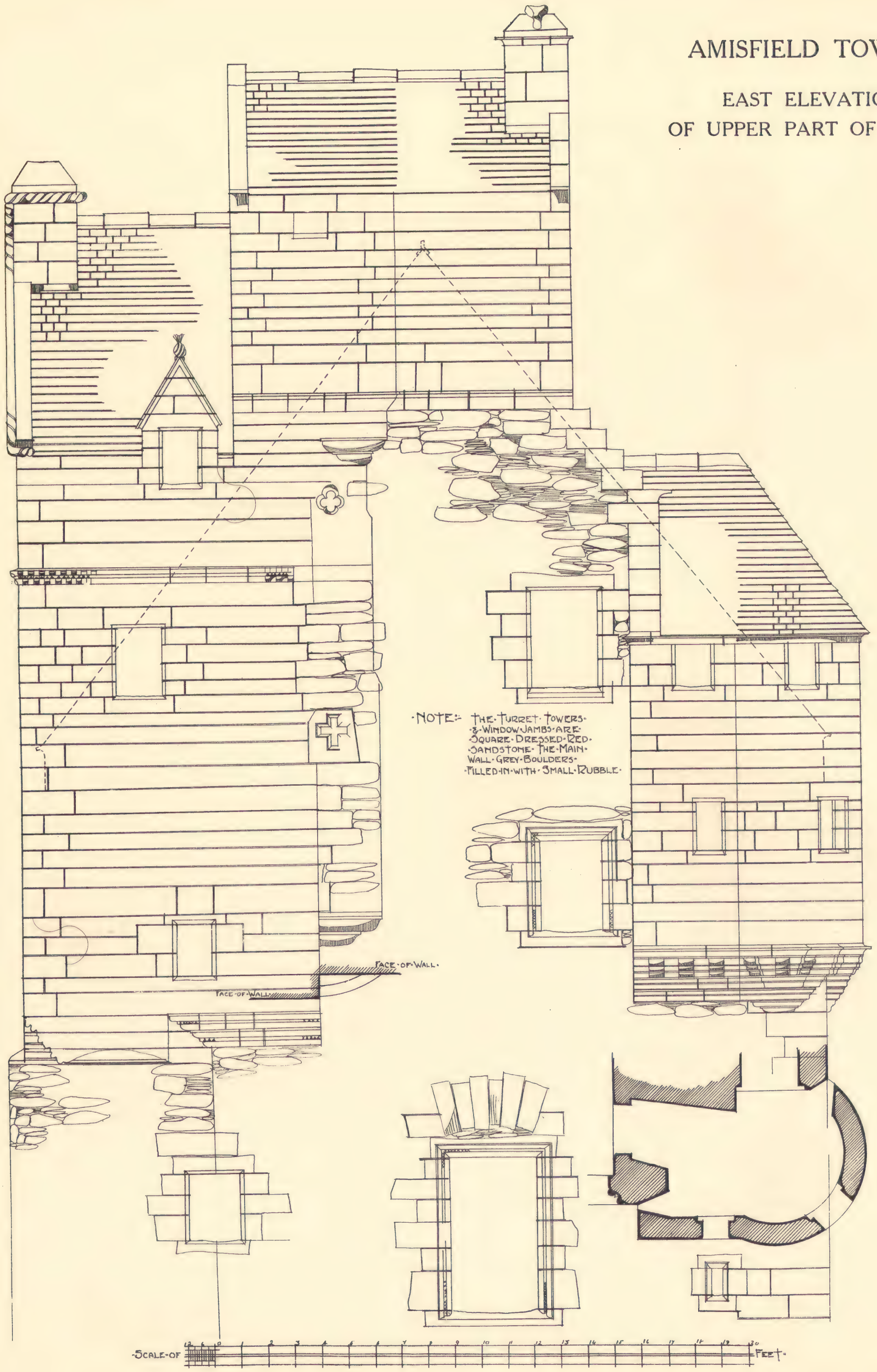


SOUTH ELEVATION

Measured and Drawn by Edwin Forbes and Beattie Brown, 1898

AMISFIELD TOWER.

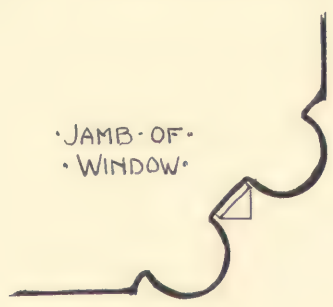
EAST ELEVATION OF UPPER PART OF TOWER

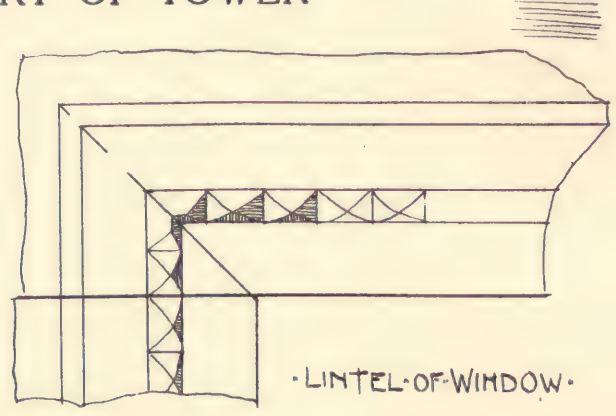


Measured and Drawn by Edwin Forbes, 1898

AMISFIELD TOWER.

SOUTH ELEVATION UPPER PART OF TOWER

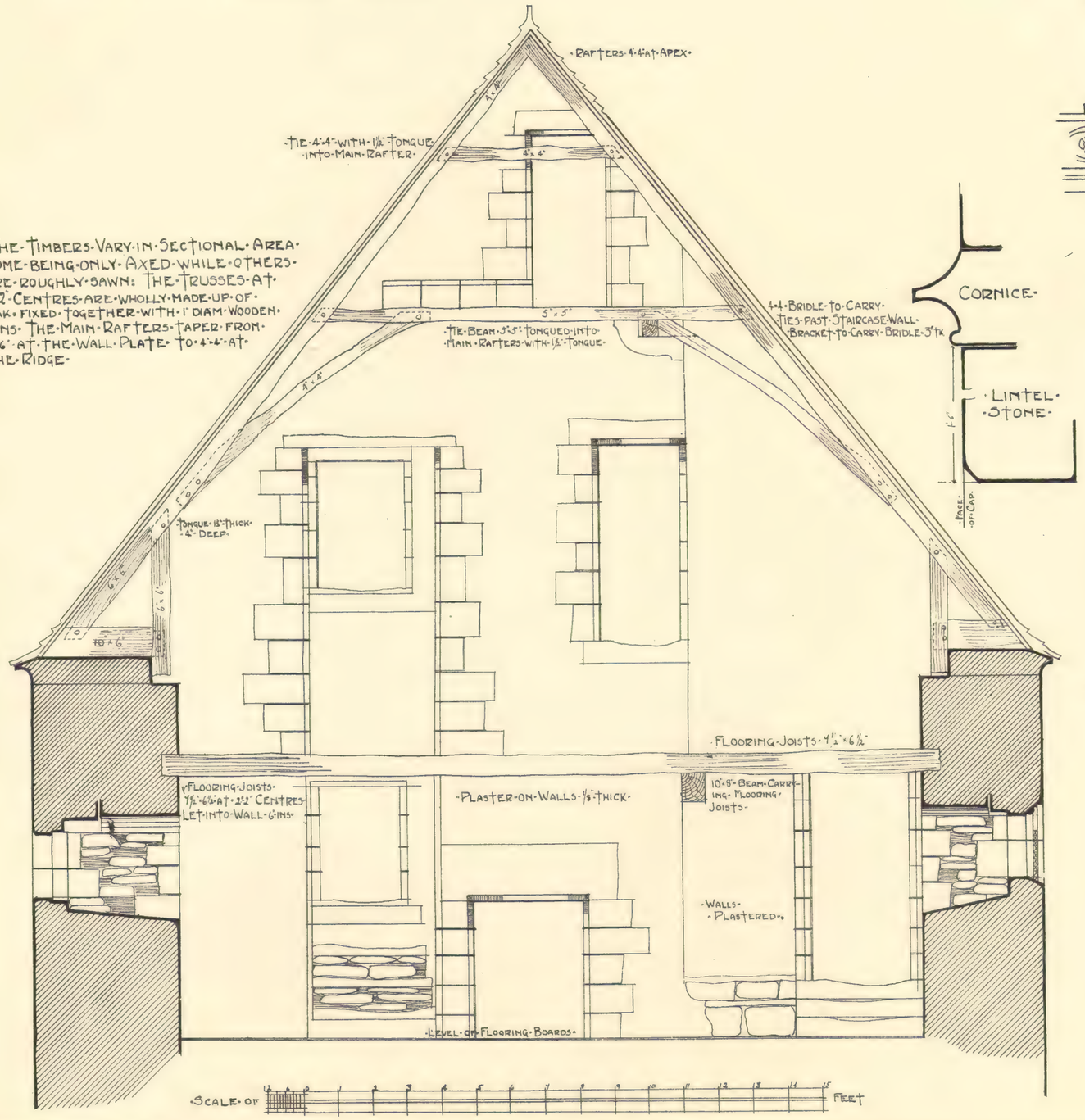


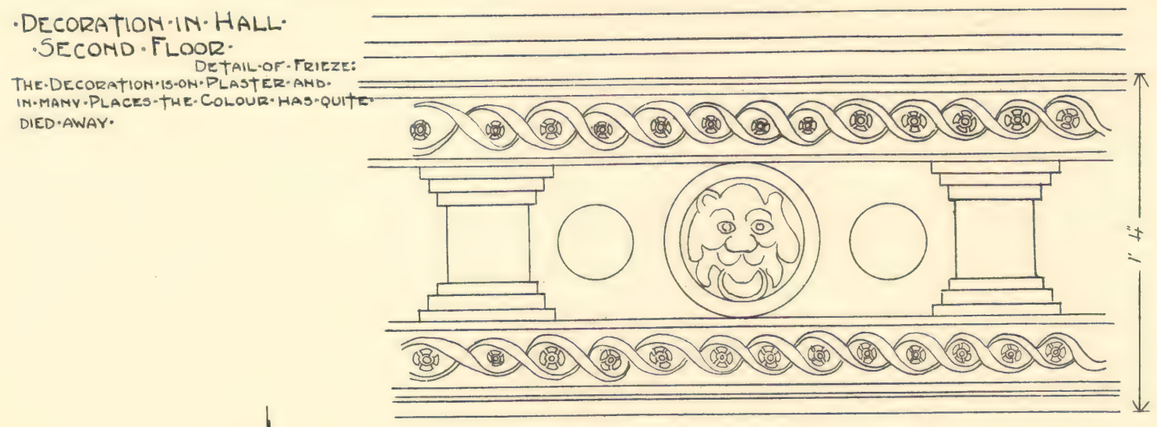


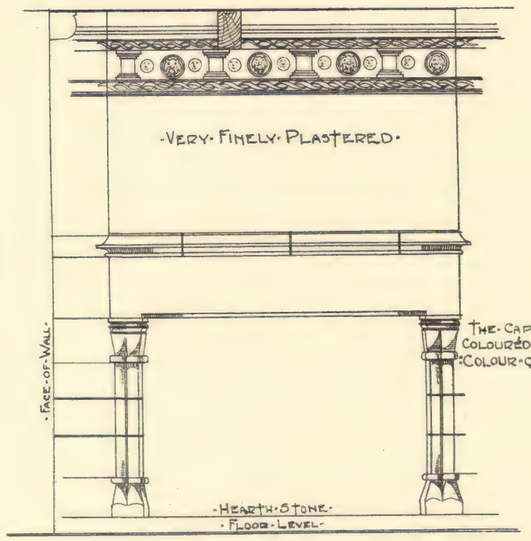
Measured and Drawn by Wm. Beattie Brown, 1898

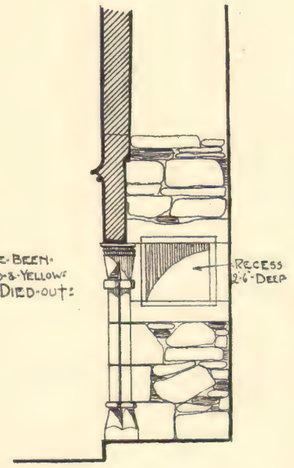
AMISFIELD TOWER.

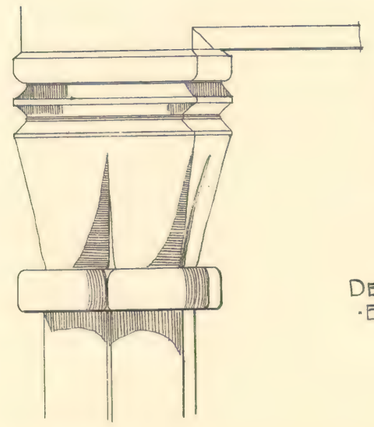
SECTION THROUGH ROOF



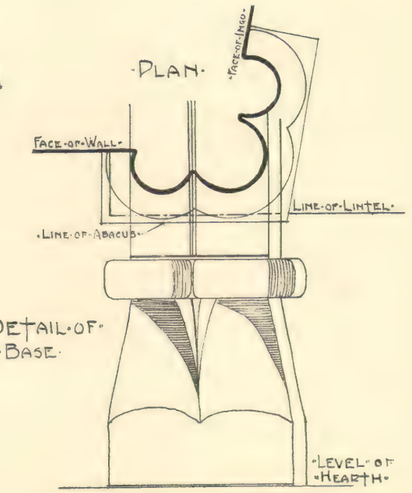








DETAIL OF CAP

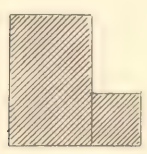


DETAIL OF BASE

Measured and Drawn by Edwin Forbes, 1898

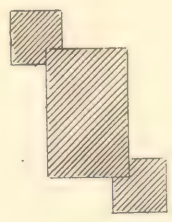
EARLSHALL, FIFESHIRE.

This castle, situated near Leuchars, was begun by Sir Wm. Bruce in 1546, and finished by his grandson in 1617. It illustrates several peculiarities of the plans of Scottish castellated houses. There is as the elemental principle of these plans a comparatively narrow oblong block, of a width easily spanned by a timber roof or a stone arch, and it was clearly a *sine qua non* that from this block there should be a look out on all sides. When built of a square plan the number of rooms was limited to one each of the three or four storeys. A proprietor wishing to build a house or castle with more accommodation than this retained this central block, and added a square or round tower at one corner. This made what is known as the L plan (illustration 1), but if he wished more accommodation his plan was arranged with two towers. This resulted in the Z plan, and two sides of the castle were enfiladed (illustration 2). A modified improvement in this respect was gained by placing the towers so that they enfiladed all round (illustration 3). The other method consisted of enlarging the house by stretching out the centre block to obtain more rooms but still retaining the towers.

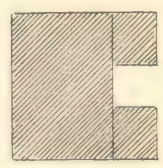


(1)
L Plan

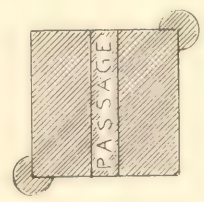
(2)
Z Plan



(3)
Modified Z



(4)
Borthwick



(5)
Drochil

Any increase in the number of rooms was by adding towers, so placed that observation from the centre block was not interrupted by them. At Borthwick Castle, (fifteenth century) for instance, the centre block is so long that the two extra towers are placed on one side, leaving a sufficient space between them for observation (illustration 4). Later, as at Drochil Castle, this idea of the centre block and the view was abandoned, where two blocks were built by the Regent Morton, parallel with each other, having a wide passage from end to end between them from which the various rooms entered (illustration 5). This, however, was an almost isolated example, and the two corner towers are retained.

Earlshall illustrates several of these stages in the process of enlarging the simple single-chamber plan, by (*a*) exhibiting in itself the L plan with a square tower next the entrance-gateway, (*b*) the Z plan with the enfilading tower at its diagonally opposite corner, and (*c*) by lengthening the main building by the additional rooms. It further illustrates another method of enlarging the plan of a house:—At the re-entering angle of the L part of the plan a lesser tower is placed which contains the stair, thus allowing the first tower to be used as a room. This exhibits the method of enlarging by adding towers. By keeping the ceilings of these towers lower than those of the main block an extra storey was obtained.

The earlier castles were planned with the object of concentrated defence in lawless times, but as the State assumed greater control such buildings were increased in length with a view to greater domestic comfort, and gradually became less defensive in character. Many of these houses had courtyards surrounded by high walls, within which were various domestic offices, as was the case here.

On the principal floor there is a great gallery, about fifty-one feet long by nineteen feet wide, which is quaintly and richly decorated on the arched timber-covered ceiling with painted decoration in black and white, with figures of Christian and classical fame, with "wise saws" in Roman letters, and with Scottish heraldry.*

Earlshall was inhabited till at least about the middle of the eighteenth century by the Hon. Christian Stuart, daughter of Sir Philip Anstruther.† The building was restored about 1895, and is now again inhabited.

* See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. iv., 1860, page 387, and vol. xxii. page 21.

† See *Siege of Caerlaverock*, vol. ii. page 374.

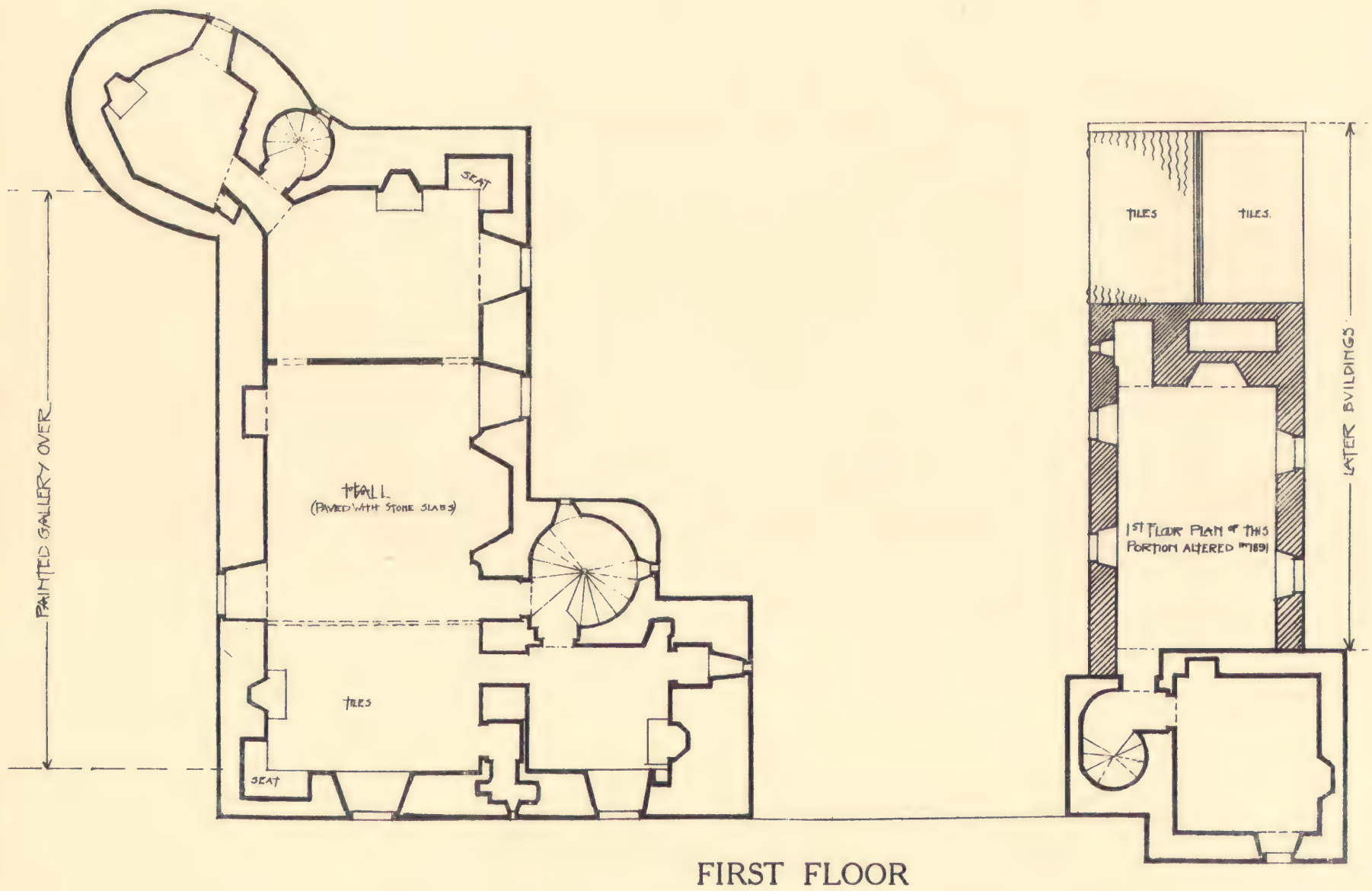
EARLSHALL, FIFESHIRE.

VIEW FROM THE EAST

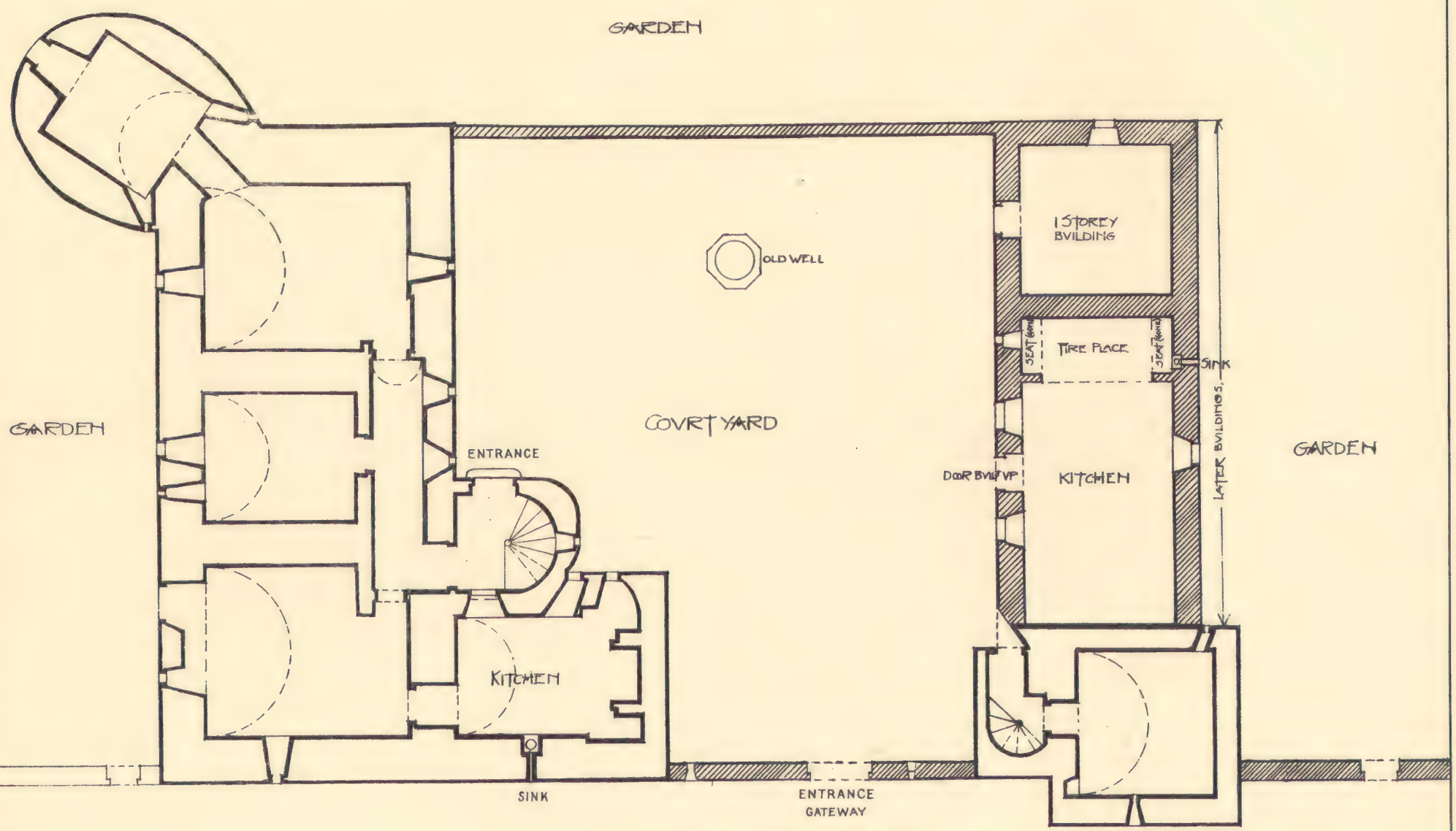
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

Photographs by Messrs Valentine, Dundee

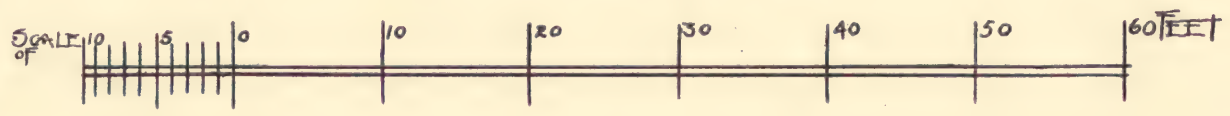
EARLSHALL, FIFESHIRE.



FIRST FLOOR

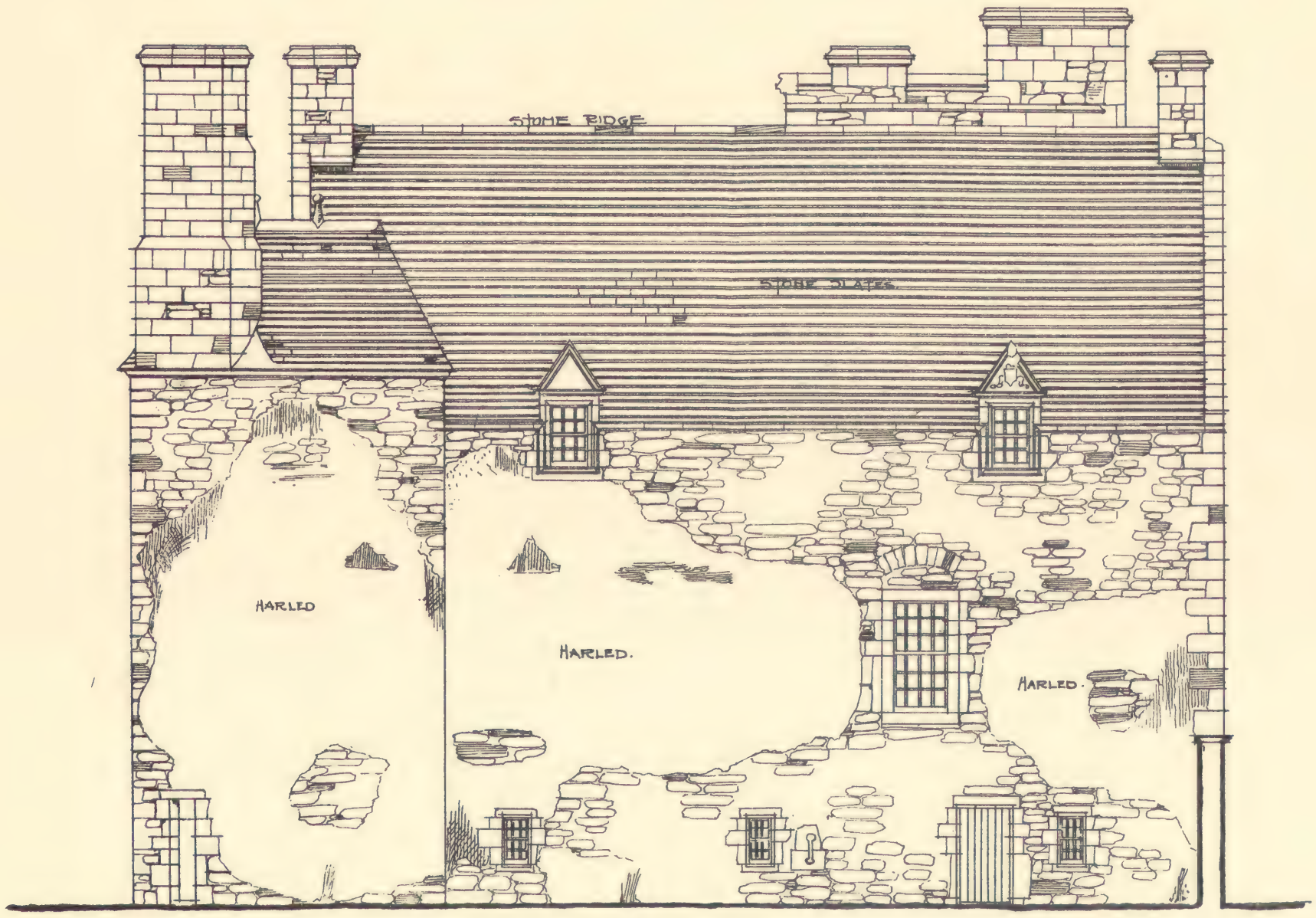


GROUND FLOOR

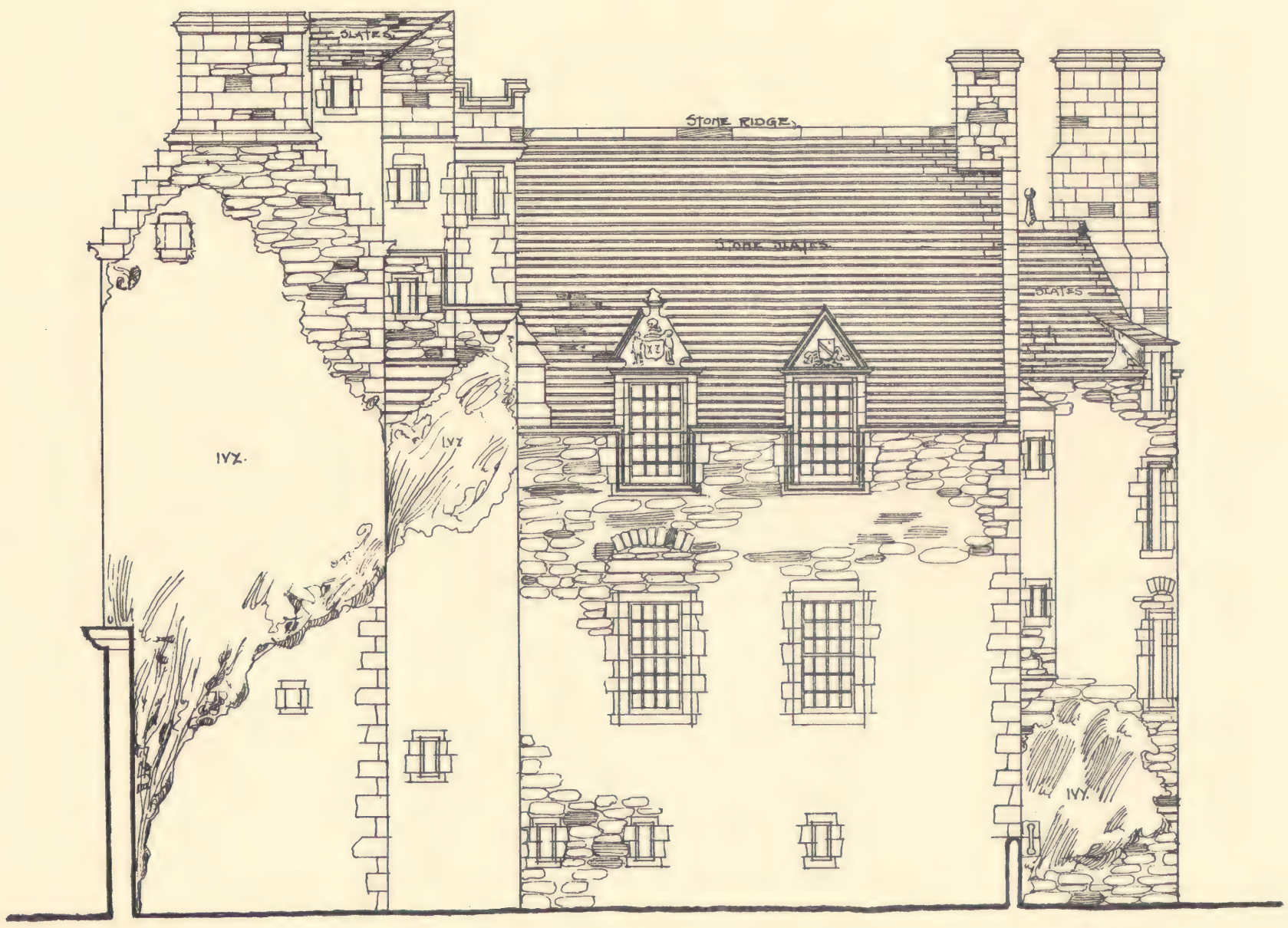


Measured and Drawn by R. Campbell, 1901

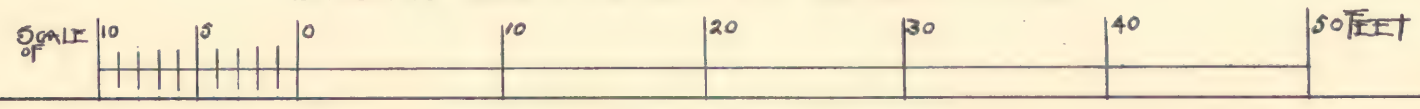
EARLSHALL, FIFESHIRE.



NORTH ELEVATION



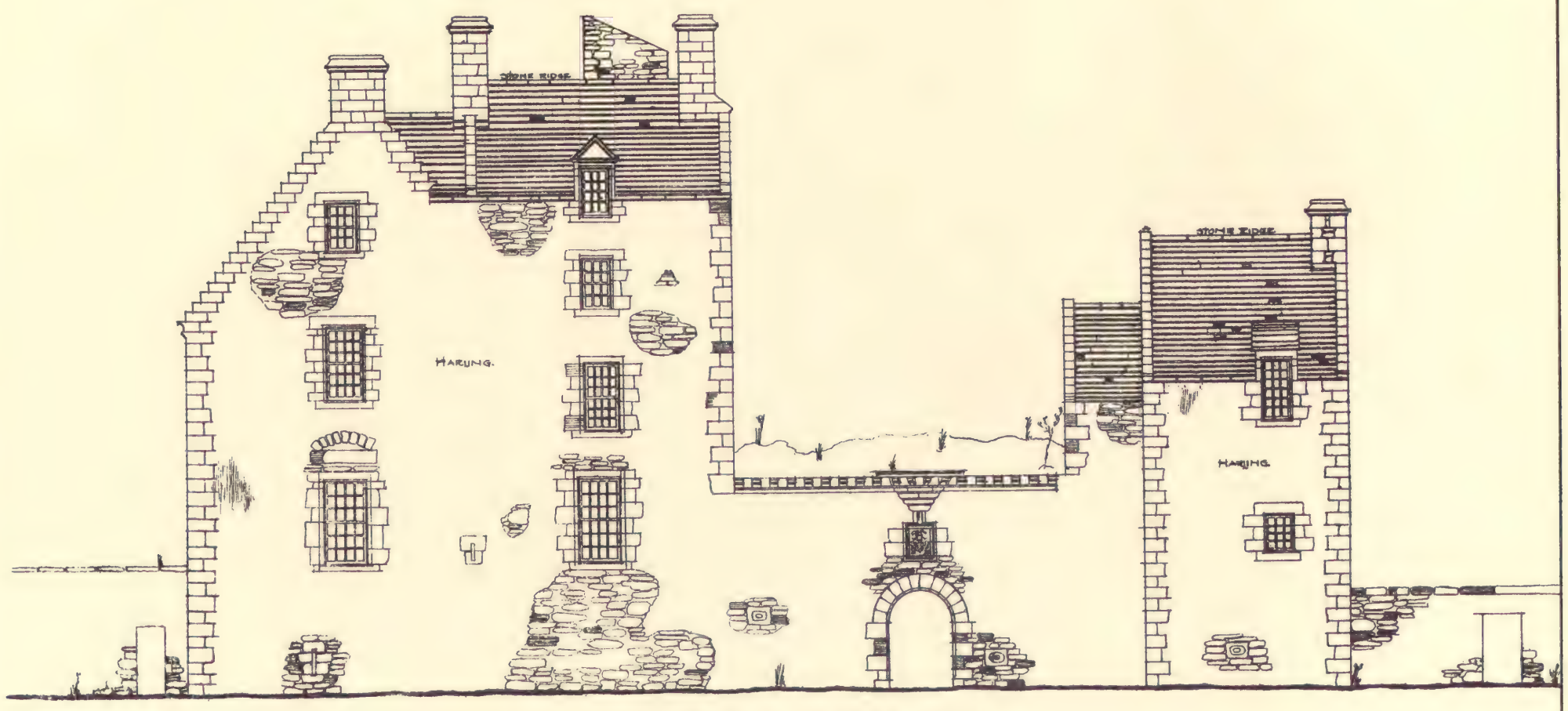
SOUTH ELEVATION TO COURTYARD



Measured and Drawn by John L. Peddie, 1901

EARLSHALL, FIFESHIRE.

EAST ELEVATION

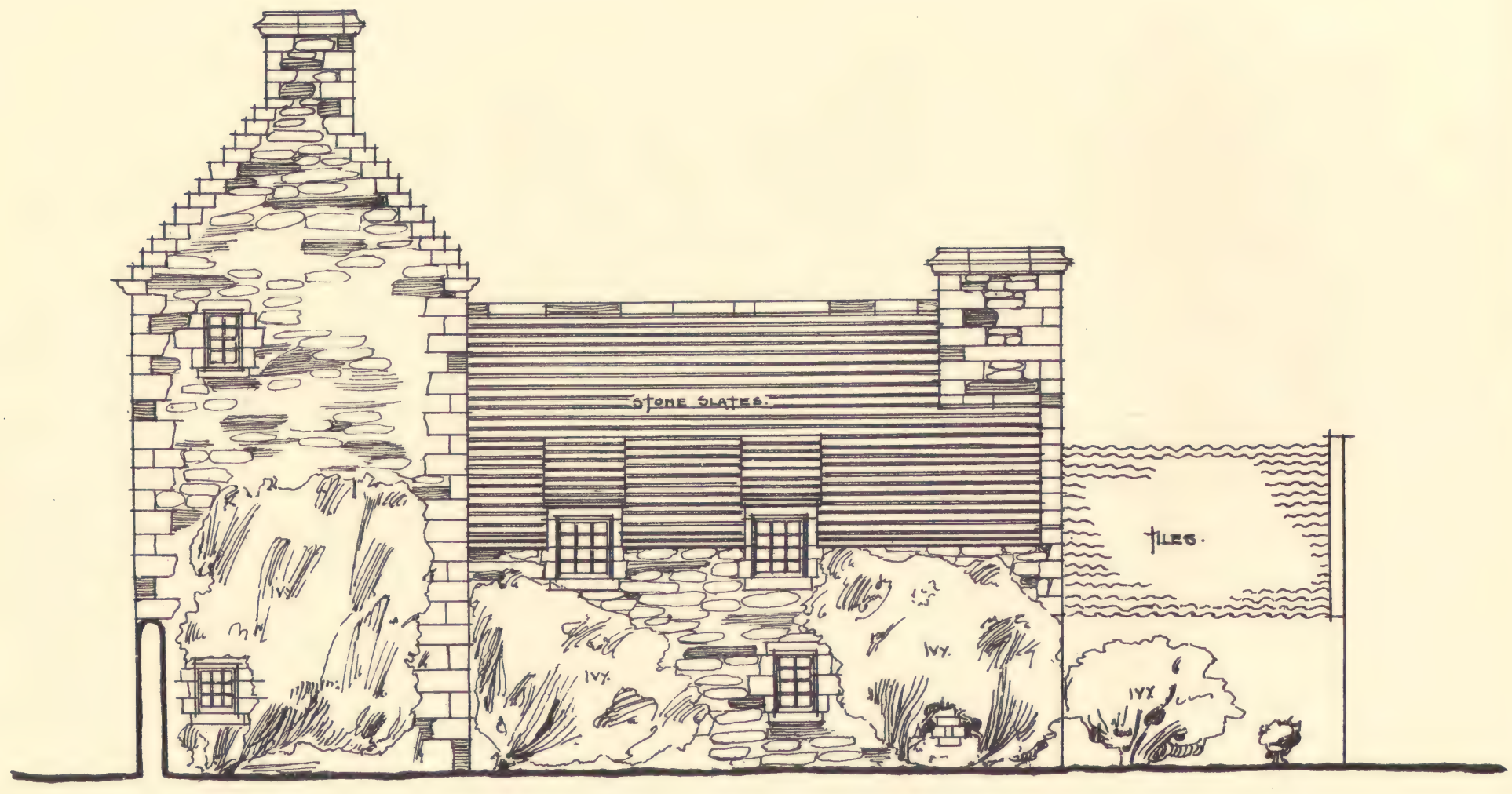


WEST ELEVATION

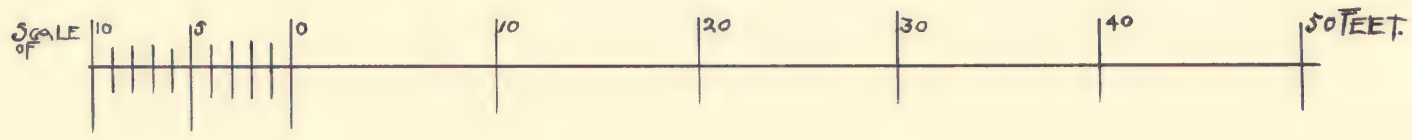
Measured and Drawn by John L. Peddie, 1901

EARLSHALL, FIFESHIRE.

ELEVATION OF OUTBUILDINGS TO COURTYARD

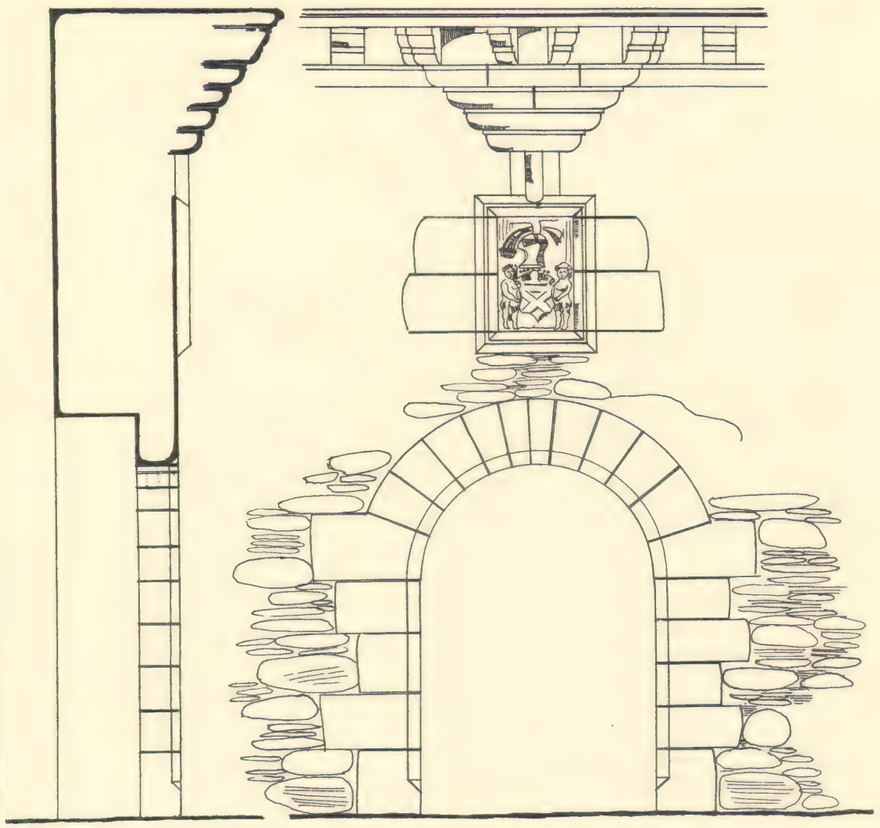


SOUTH ELEVATION OF OUTBUILDINGS

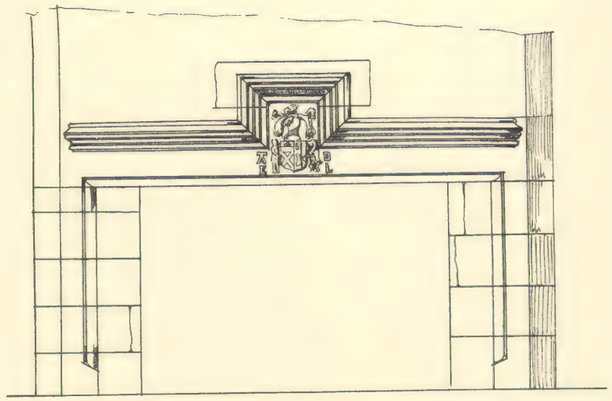


Measured and Drawn by John L. Peddie, 1901

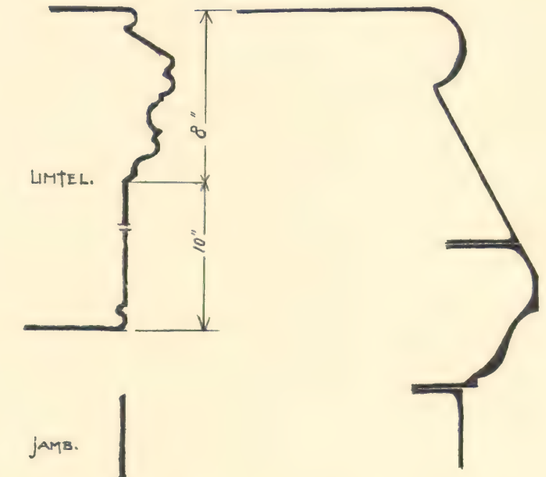
EARLSHALL, FIFESHIRE.



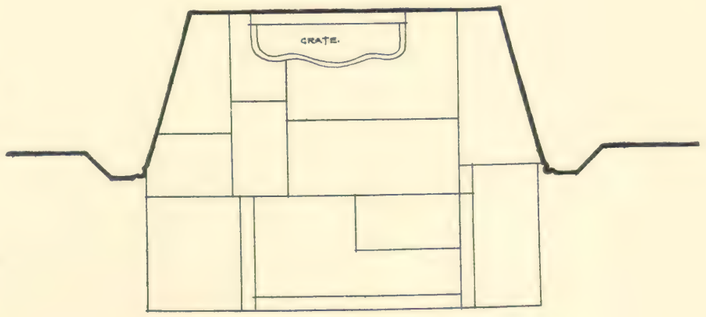
SECTION. ELEVATION OF ENTRANCE GATEWAY



· ELEVATION ·

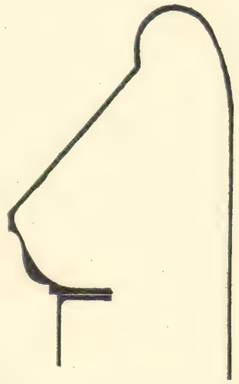


CHIMNEY COPE.



· PLAN ·

JAMB OF ENTRANCE

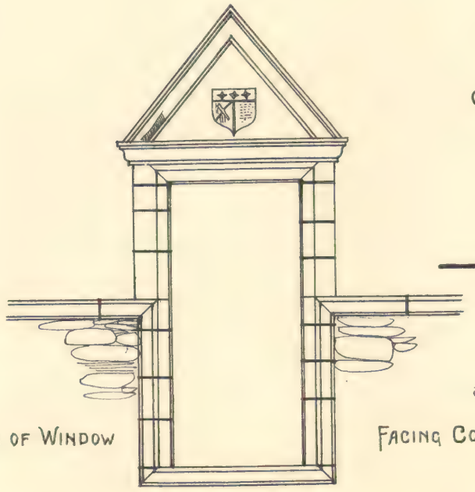


COPE OF PARAPET.

PLAN

PANEL MOULD OVER DOOR.

JAMB OF OTHER WINDOWS.

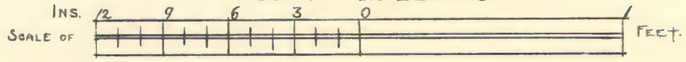


ELEVATION OF WINDOW FACING COURTYARD

JAMB OF DORMERS.

SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

SCALE FOR DETAILS.



Measured and Drawn by John L. Peddie, 1901

ELCHO CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

Upwards of thirty-five years ago, when a minute survey of this castle was made, it was, although uninhabited, in a good state of repair and well cared for, but this cannot be said of it to-day.

It stands on the south bank of the river Tay, some four or five miles below Perth, and consists of a main block measuring about seventy feet long by thirty feet wide, with a projecting tower at the south-west corner about twenty-five feet square, and other towers, round and square, along the river front on the north.

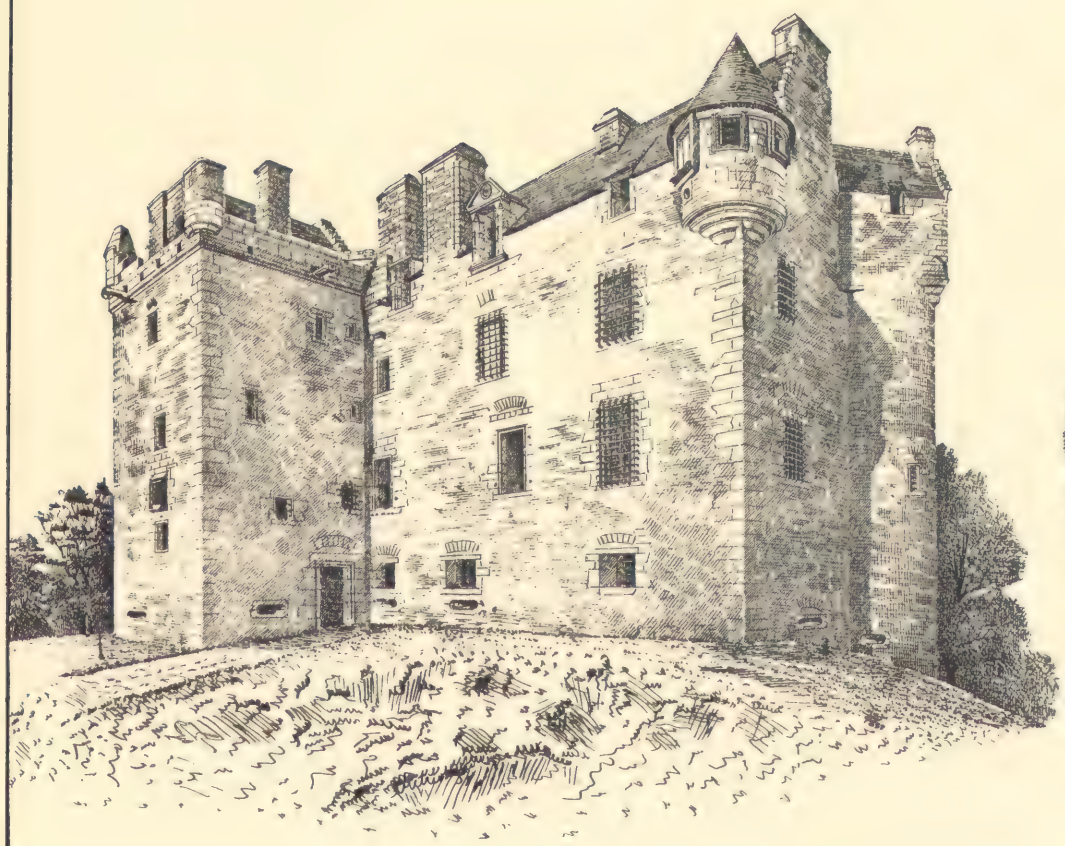
Elcho is an unaltered house dating from about the first half of the sixteenth century, and while planned for defence, it marks an advance towards the idea of a comfortable mansion-house. The walls are about six feet thick, well supplied with shot-holes on the ground floor all round, and grated windows are frequent. There is only one entrance door, which is defended by an iron "yett" behind the wooden door.* Elcho is not, like many other castles, defended from the top on every side, but only at the south-west tower; and at the north-east corner of the roof there are two watch rooms, with fire-places, for sentinels overlooking the navigable river. On this side, the quarry out of which the castle was built is skilfully utilised for the defence. At the re-entering angle over the doorway a long stone, shown on roof plan, is for the support of a timber shield to protect the defenders in resisting an attack on the entrance. A similar permanent contrivance of stone exists at Lethington Castle, near Haddington. It will be observed that the roofs of the turrets of this tower are covered with stone, while the other roofs are slated. There was a courtyard in front of the castle, of which part of the east wall only remains, with a round tower at the south end, as shown on ground plan.

The whole ground floor is vaulted, and contains a kitchen with a huge fire-place, scullery, and stores. Adjoining the entrance is a very fine, wide, easy stair leading to the great hall, where it terminates. This is quite a contrast to the contracted stairs of the earlier castles, as are the three stairs leading from the hall to separate groups of rooms on the upper floors; and besides the hall, which was open to everybody, there are behind it two private rooms for the use of the lord and lady—a great advance in domestic comfort. These rooms enter through each other, lobbies as yet not being introduced, unless on the ground floor, in which position they are found long before their general adoption on the upper floors, as in this case. In these private rooms there are remains of plaster cornices, as shown on plate No. 14.

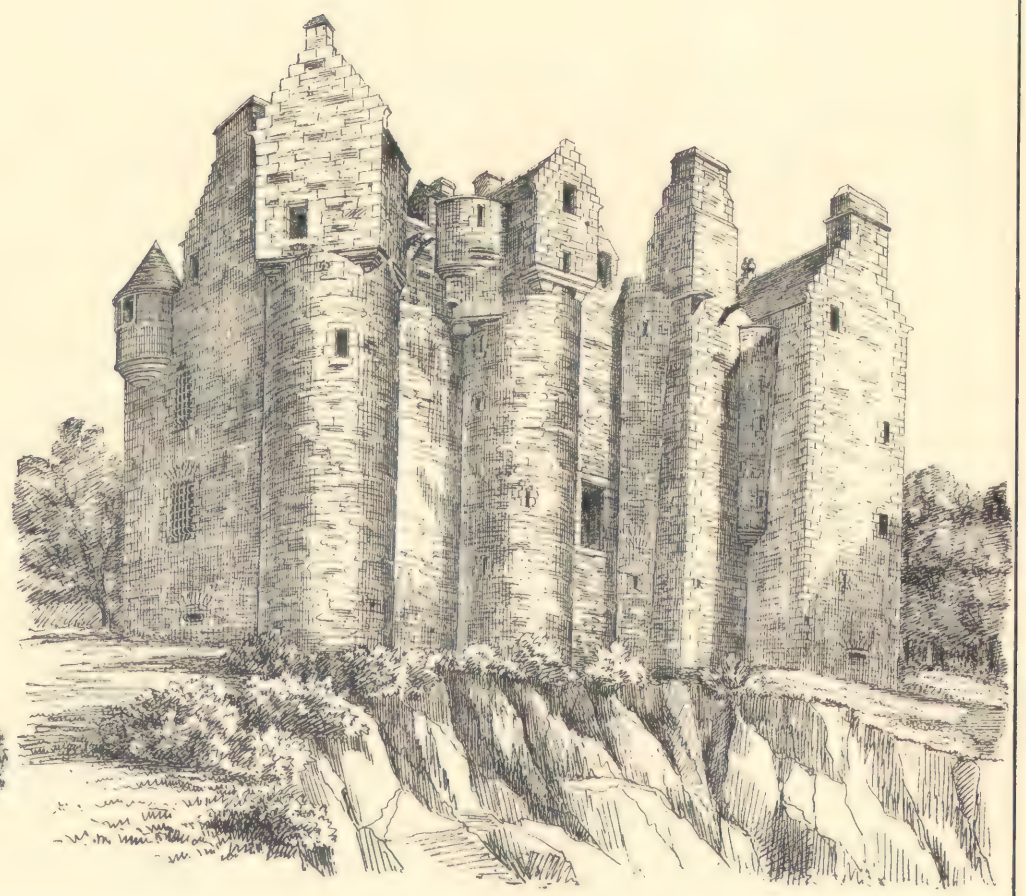
The circular dovecot of the castle still remains beside a farm-steading a little to the south. It contains numerous nest divisions of stone, and has in the centre the fixed socketed stone for the revolving ladder.

* Much information on the subject of iron "yetts," collected by Dr Christison, will be found in various papers published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*

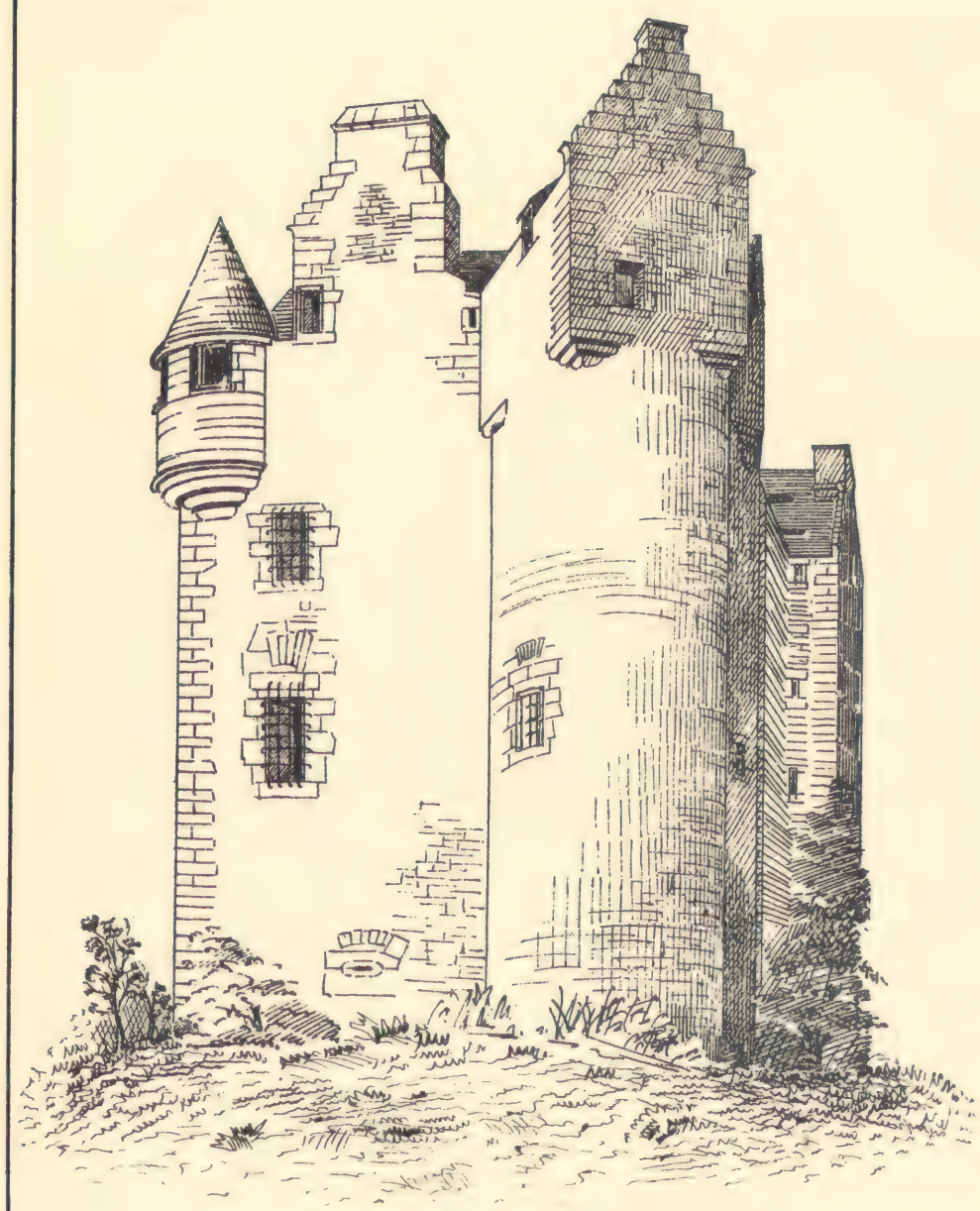
ELCHO CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.



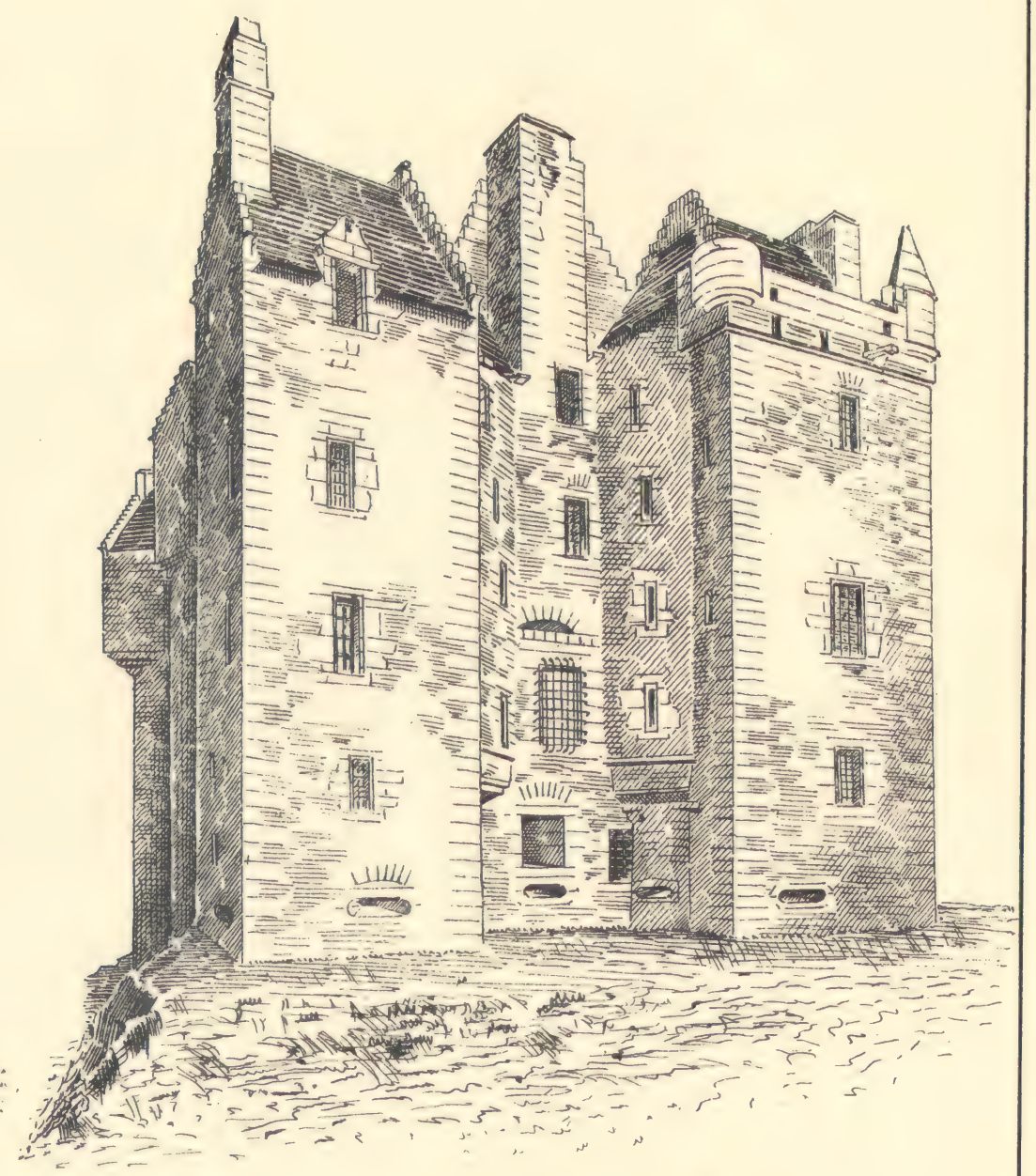
VIEW FROM S. E.



VIEW FROM N. E.

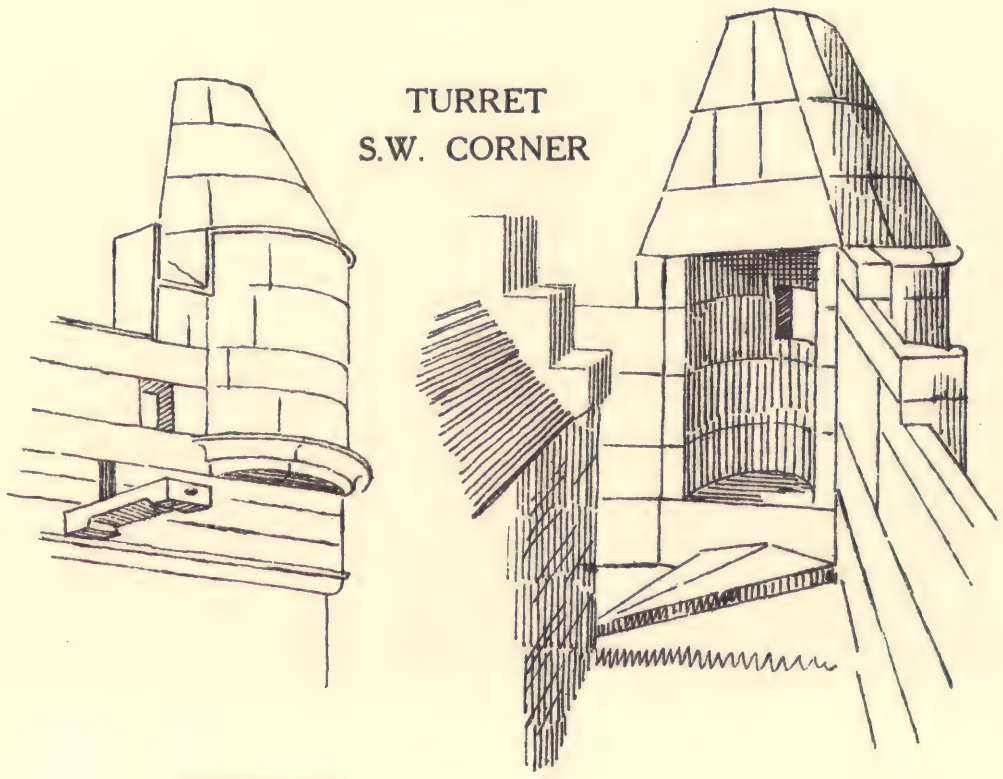


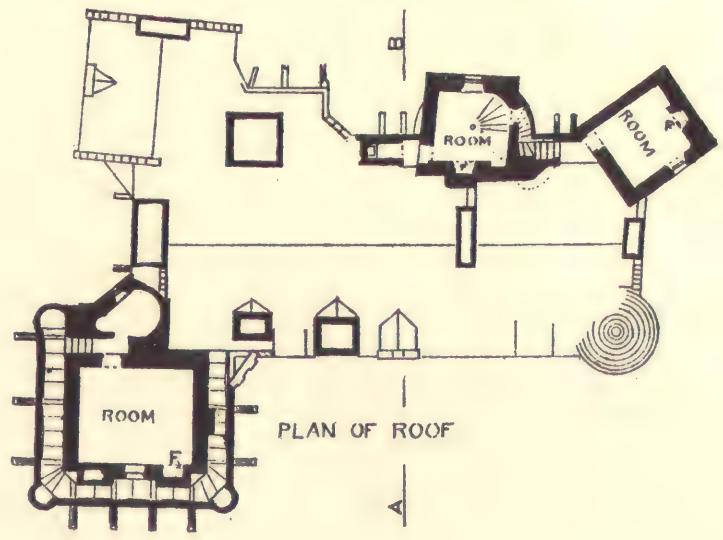
VIEW FROM E.

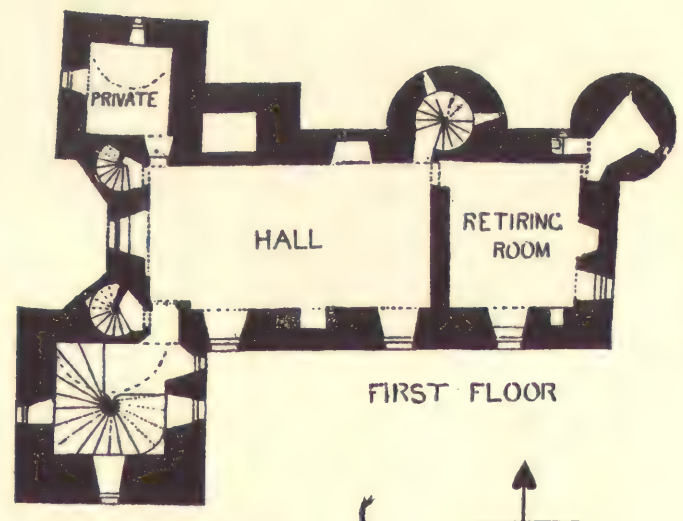


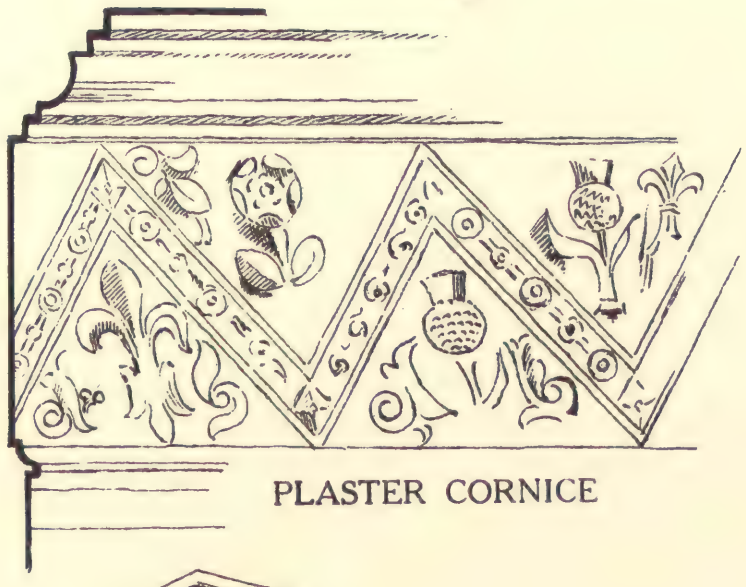
VIEW FROM N.W.

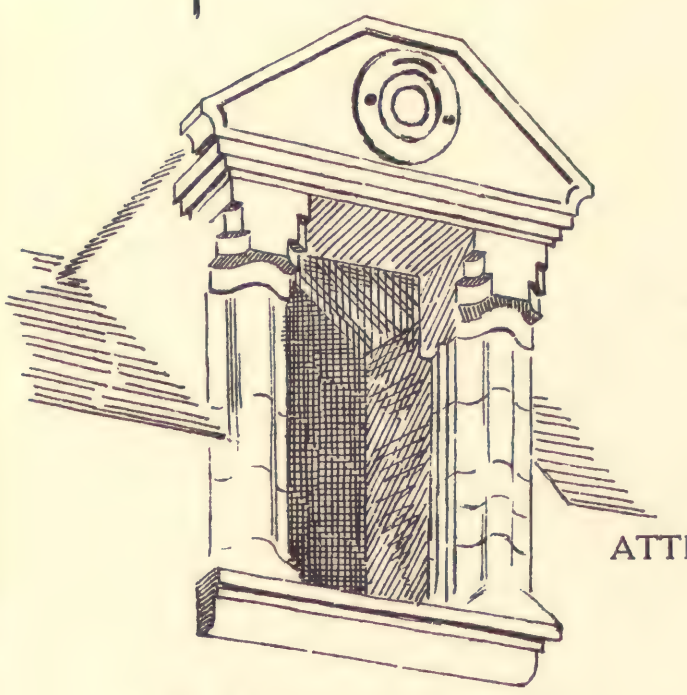
ELCHO CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

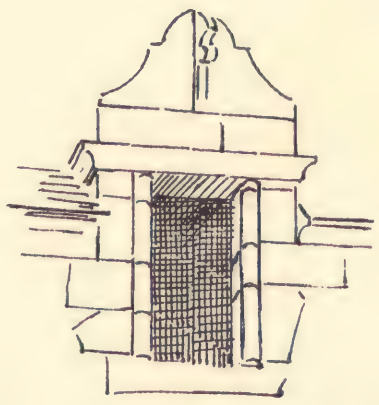


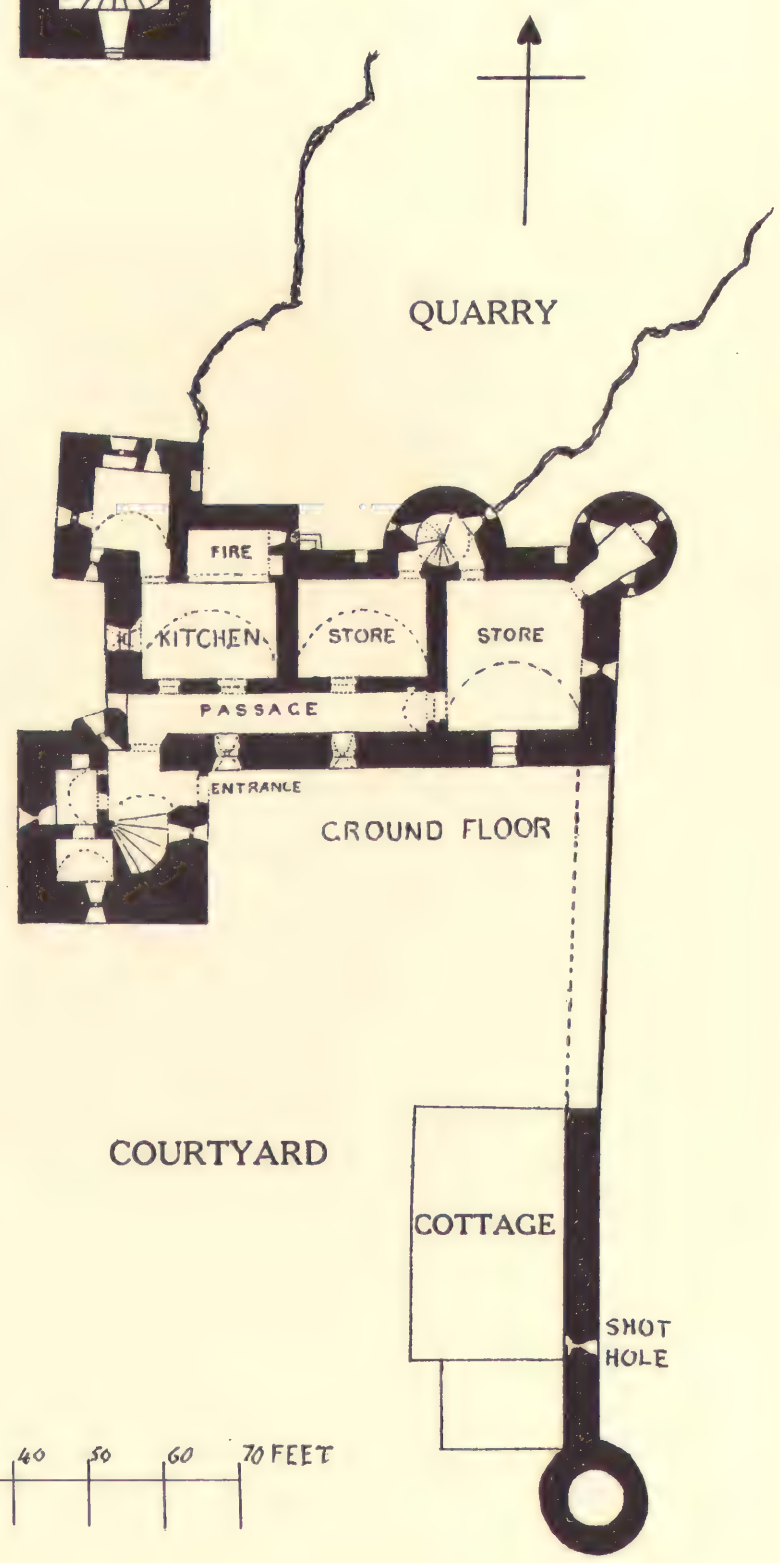


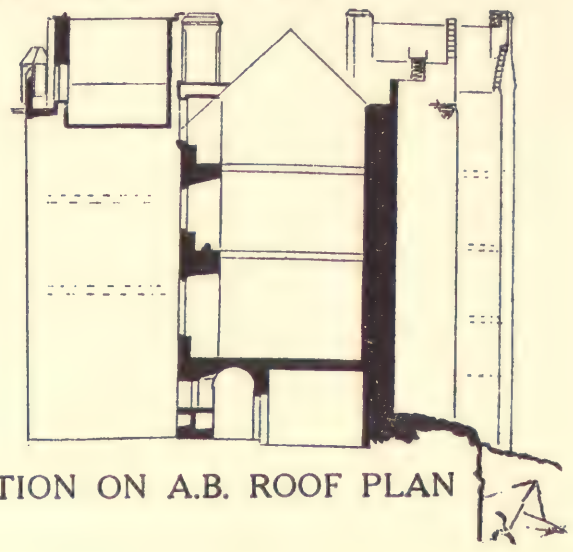


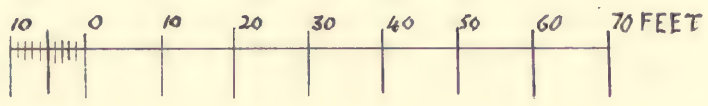




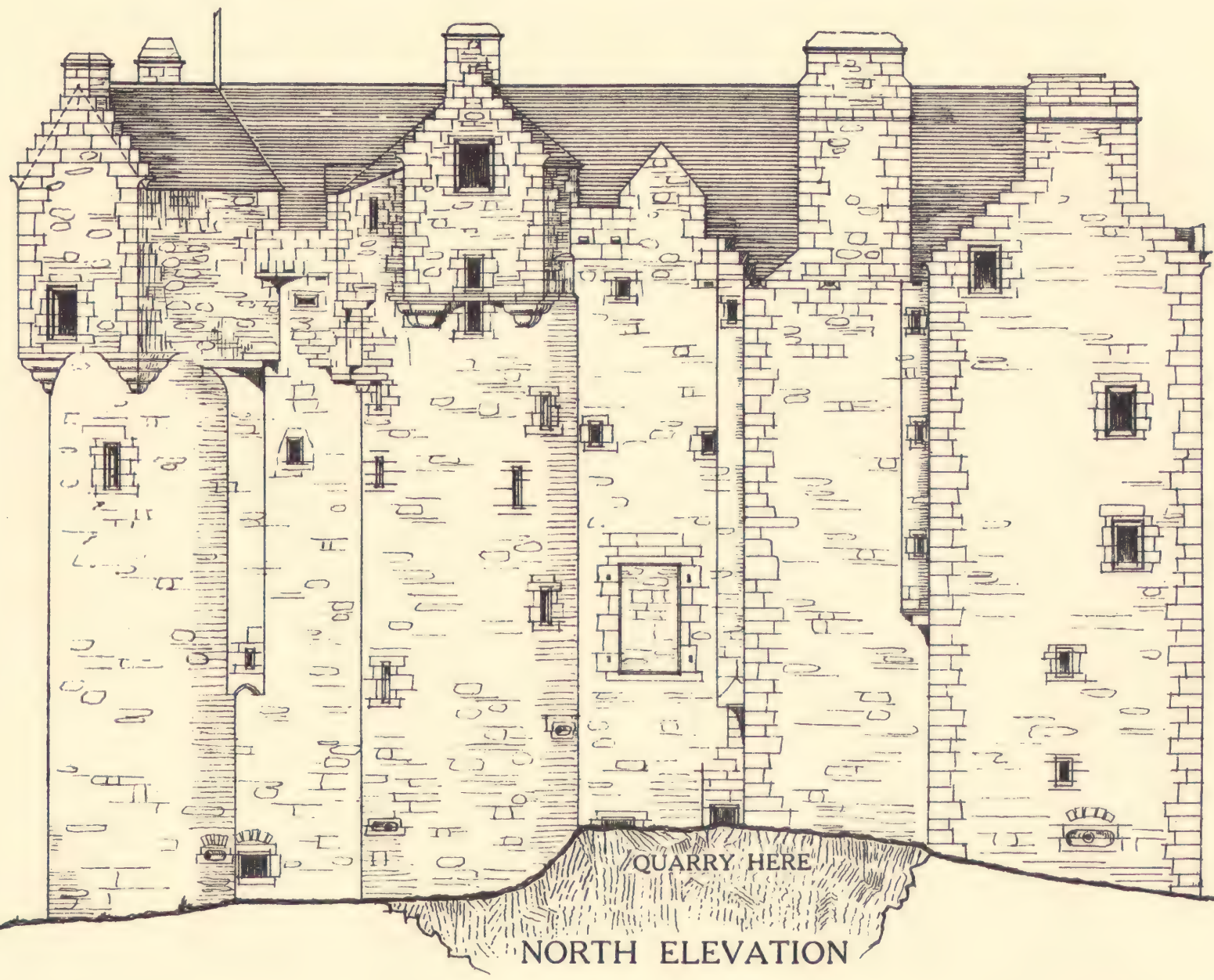




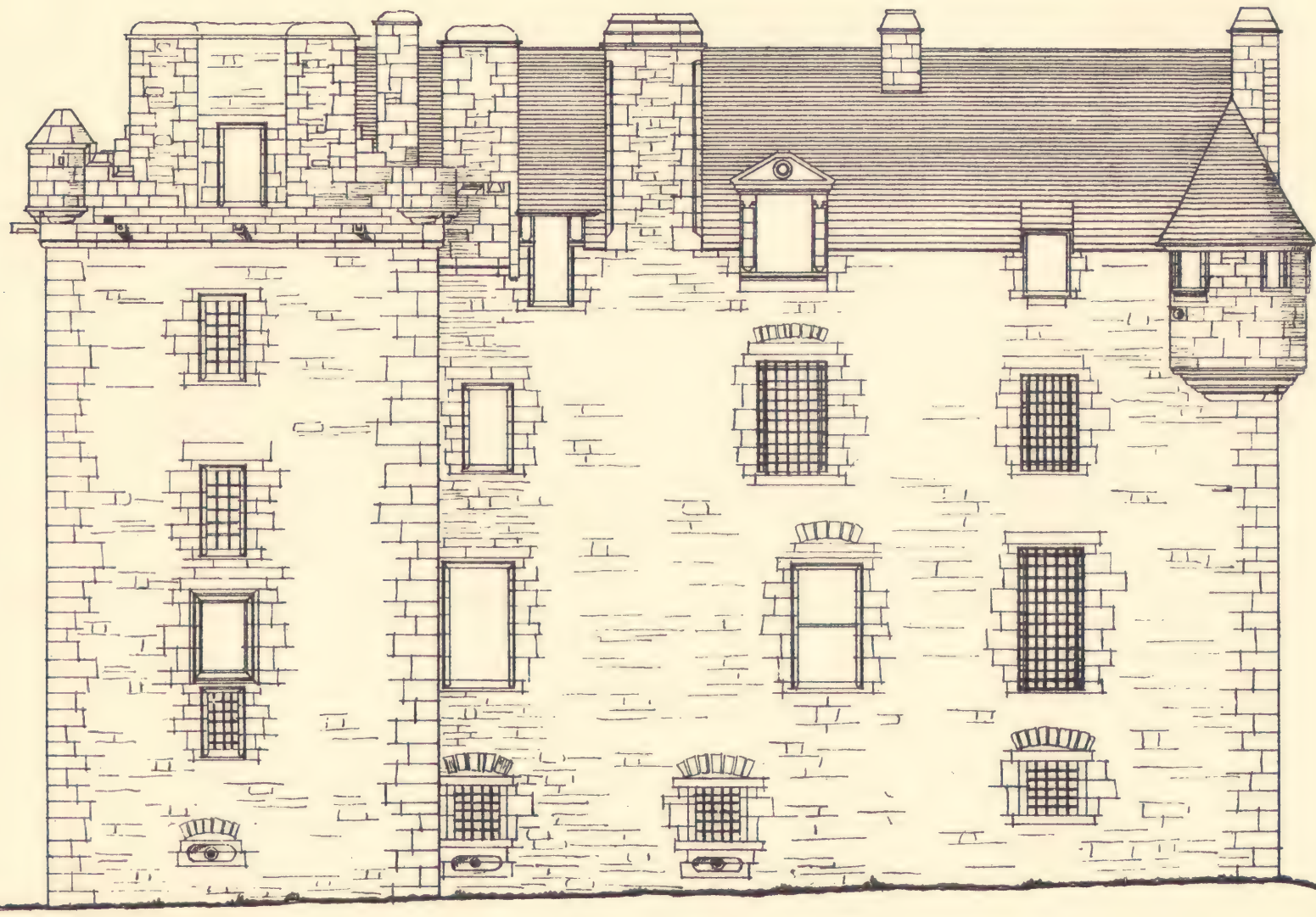




ELCHO CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

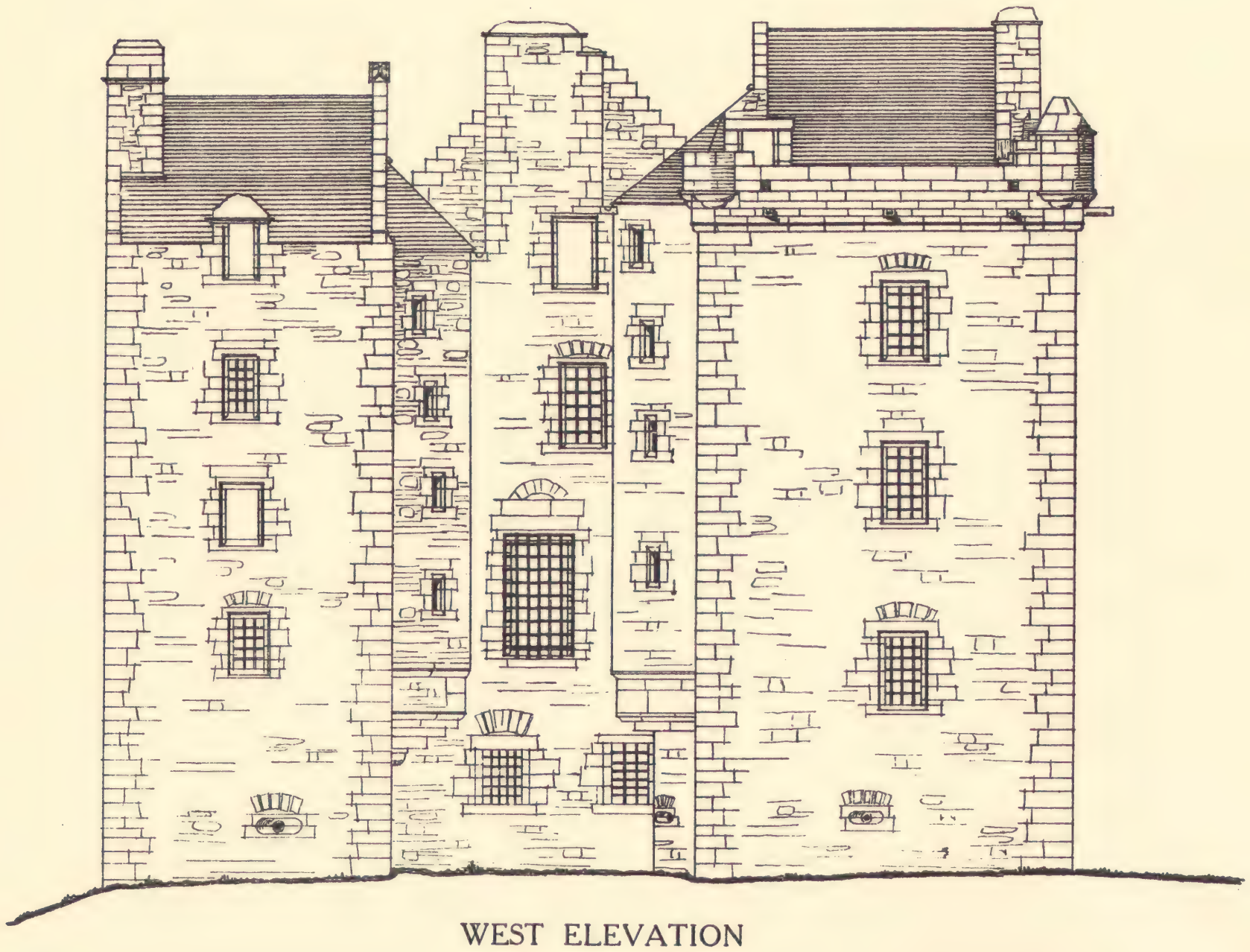


NORTH ELEVATION

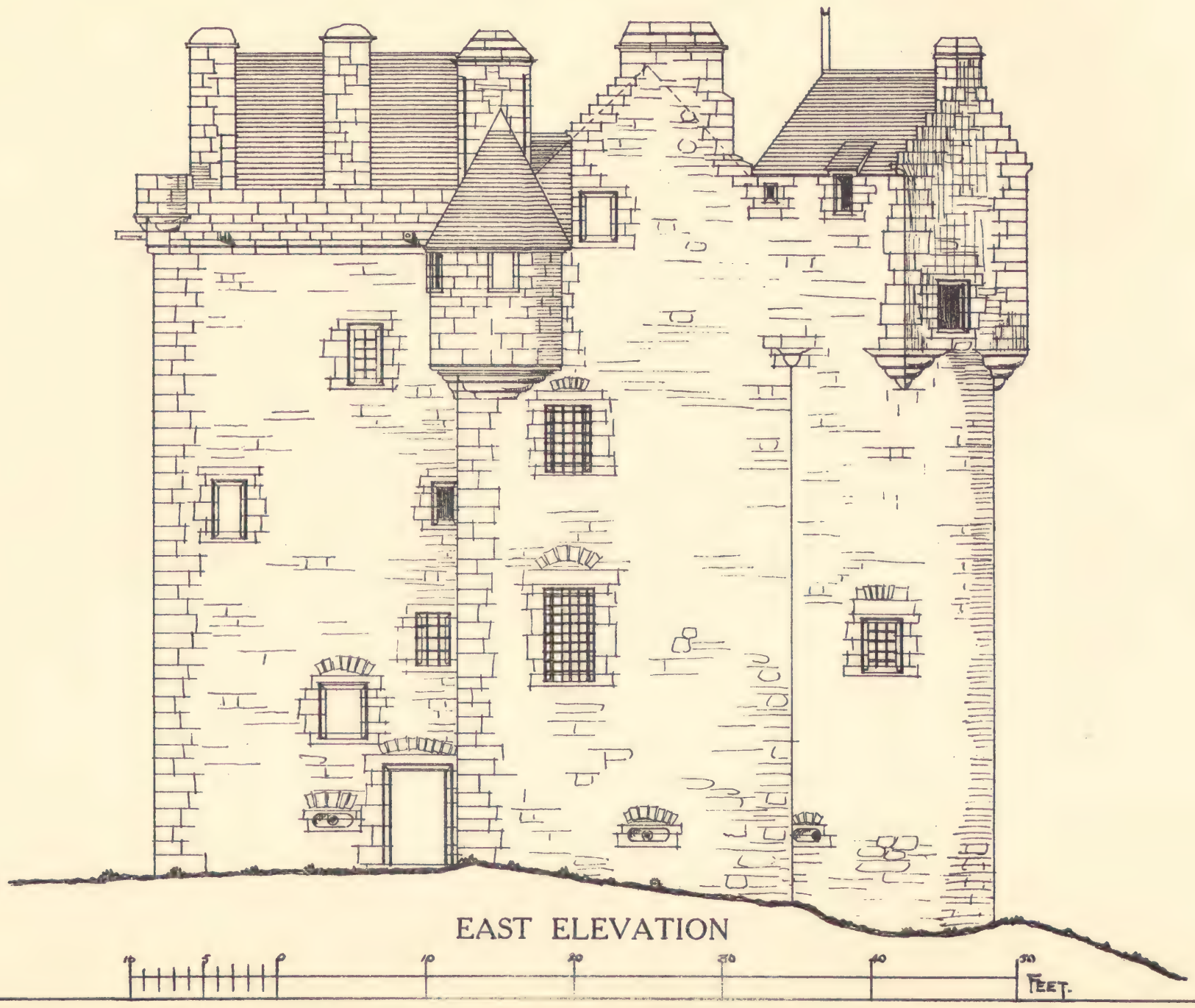


SOUTH ELEVATION

ELCHO CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

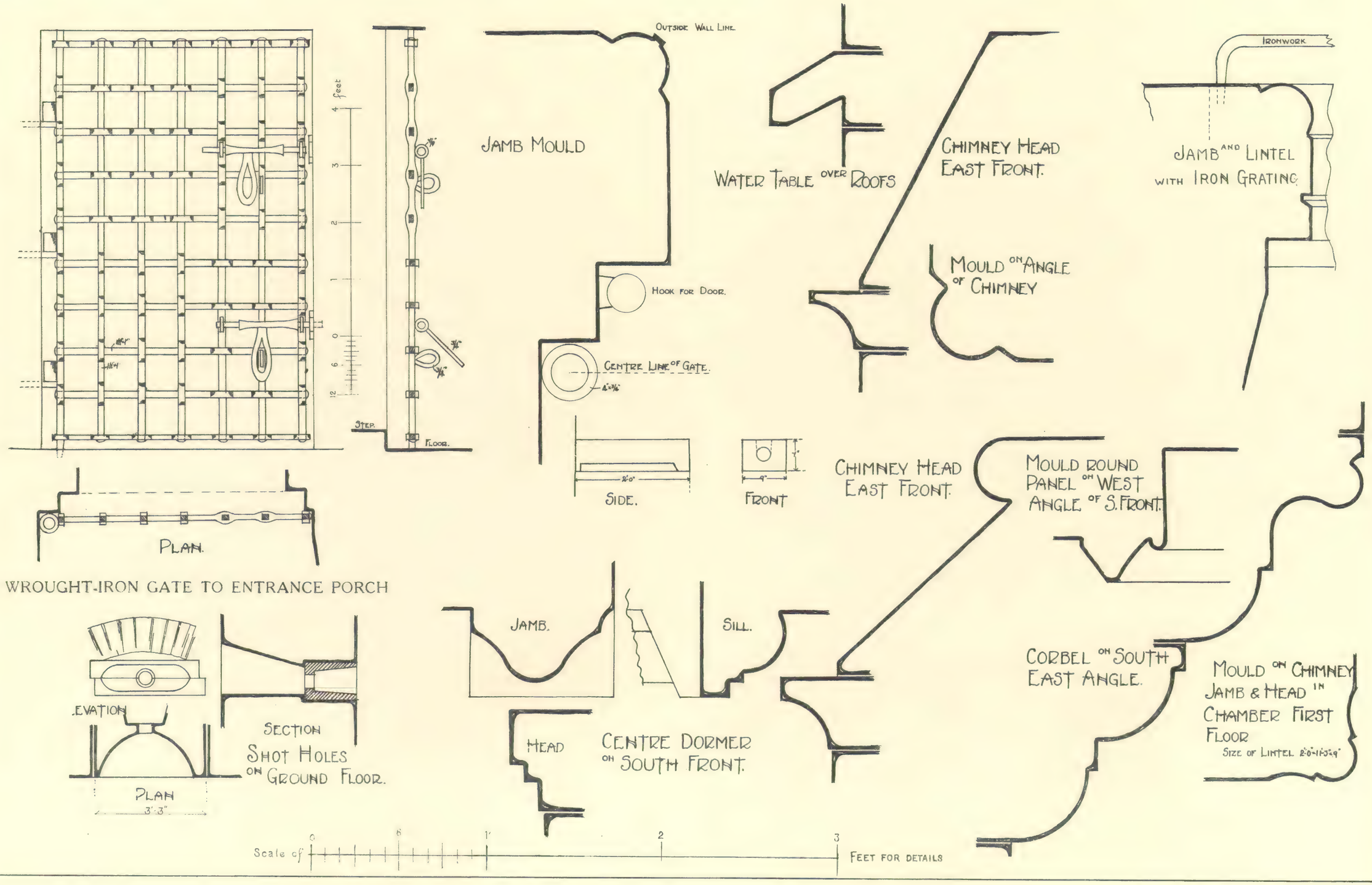


WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

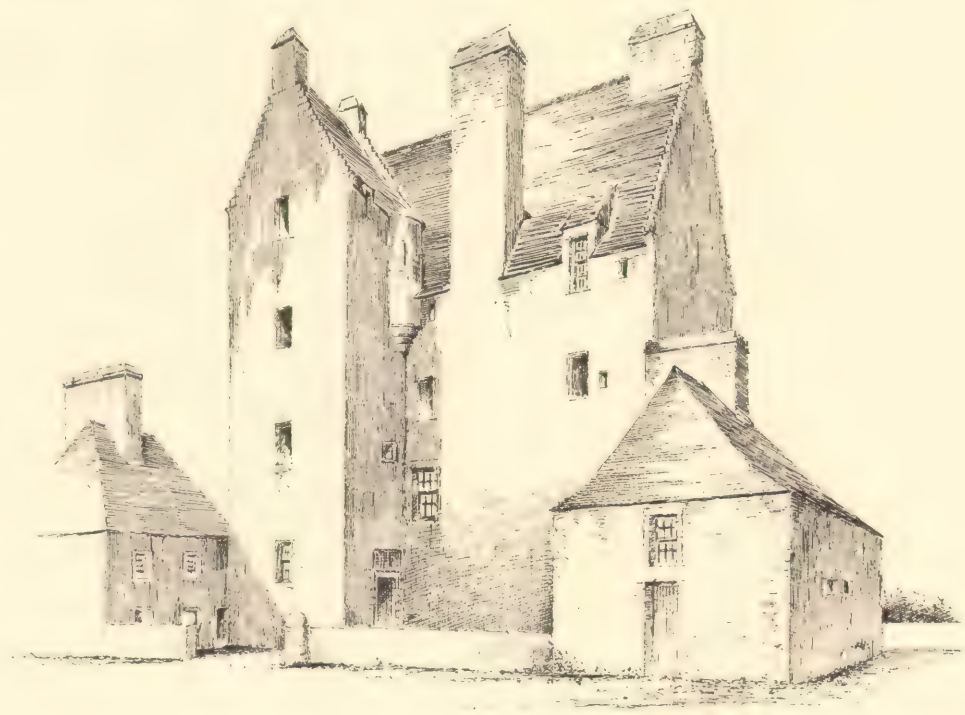
ELCHO CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.



PARK O' LUCE, WIGTONSHIRE.

(Plates 19 to 21.)

This sixteenth-century house, sometimes referred to as Castle of Park, is situated about fifteen miles south-west of Newton-Stewart, and near the village and abbey of Glenluce. It stands on an extensive plateau, which appears to have been laid out with parks and gardens overlooking the valley of the Luce Water.



The house is of the L plan, and is four storeys high. The principal block is about forty-three and a half feet long by twenty-five feet wide. A small wing at the south-east corner projects about thirteen feet, and contains the stair up to the third floor, from which a turret stair leads to the roof.

The entrance door is, as is usual in this type of house, at the re-entering angle of the smaller limb, and over it is the interesting inscription illustrated on Plate 21, with the date 1590. There is a built-up doorway at the south end, and from this doorway a passage leads past two apartments to the kitchen at the north end, where there is a great fireplace, having a window on one side and a well-lighted small closet on the other. All this ground floor is vaulted, and the stone pavement still exists in parts.

The passage or lobby, as a feature of house planning, makes its appearance on the ground floor in sixteenth-century houses, and is seldom found even during that period on the upper floors, where the rooms usually enter through each other. And we may note that the kitchen fireplace is often, as in this case, roomy enough to permit of people sitting round it for the sake of light and heat during the long winter nights, as also that the window would be a useful adjunct in the daytime.

On the first floor is the banqueting-hall, twenty-two and a half feet long by seventeen feet wide, entering through a reception or service room still having the remains of a pavement floor. This hall is well lighted with three windows, and, as seen on the plans, the large flue of the kitchen fireplace passes through this and the upper floors, leaving a space on either side for commodious closets. The flue itself emerges in the substantial chimney seen over the north gable.

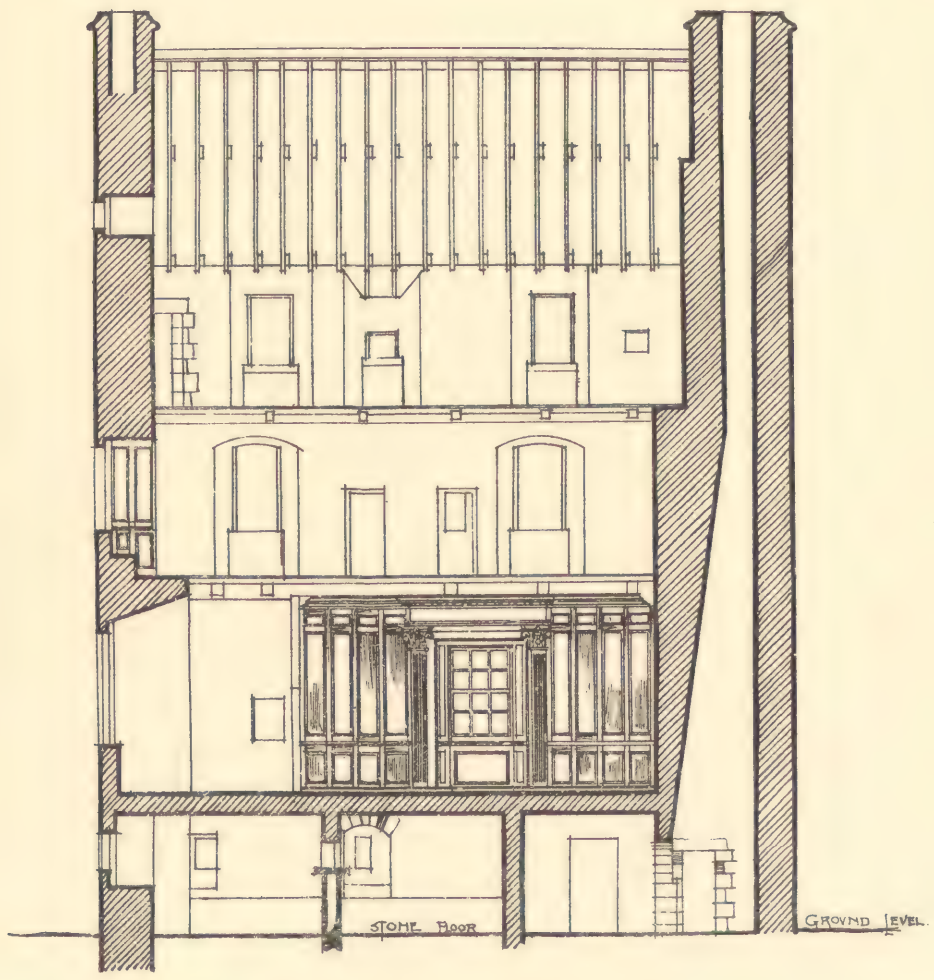
It will be observed that the east and west gables of the small wing are carried up the full height of the roof, instead of omitting the north gable and running the lesser roof into the larger. This feature preserves the traditional tower-like effect characteristic of this period of Scottish architecture. The same kind of treatment will be found on other Scottish houses of the time, and at several churches where a porch or similar feature projects from a side aisle, as at Aberdeen Cathedral, and the churches of Linlithgow, Seton, and Ladykirk.

The detached buildings, one at each end, as shown on the block plan, Plate 21, are later additions, probably eighteenth century, and were obviously needed to increase the bedroom and outdoor accommodation. These later additions evidently suggested the scheme of a small courtyard in front.

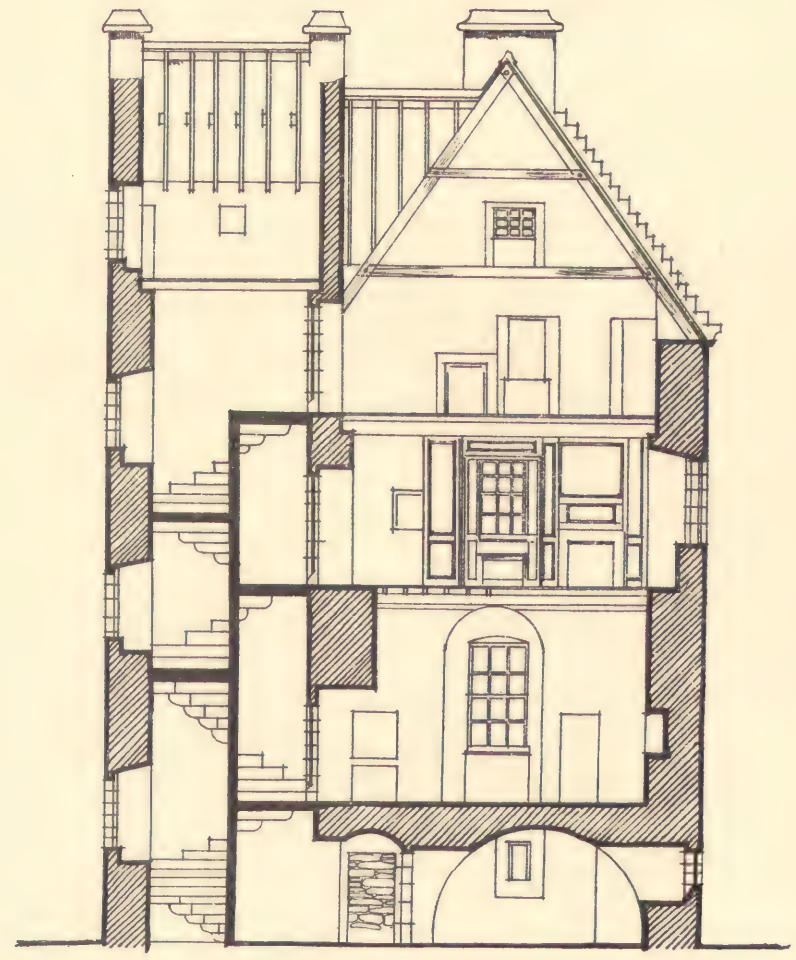
Thomas Hay and Jonet MakDovel, whose names appear over the entrance doorway, as shown on Plate 21, were married in 1572, and the house was built eighteen years later. According to local tradition, the ruins of the abbey provided the material, but we are unaware of the authority for this tradition. It has been stated that "the House of Park is built in the turret style,"* but with greater accuracy the description might be that of a house showing the decline of the use of the turret, as it has only one turret, and that of a very subordinate character. The lands of Park were a part of the lands of Glenluce Abbey, and Thomas Hay, of the Hays of Errol, was the son of the last abbot, whose appointment by Papal Bull to rule over the Monastery in the *Valley of Light* (Vallis Lucis) is dated 1560.

* "*Lands and their Owners in Galloway.*"

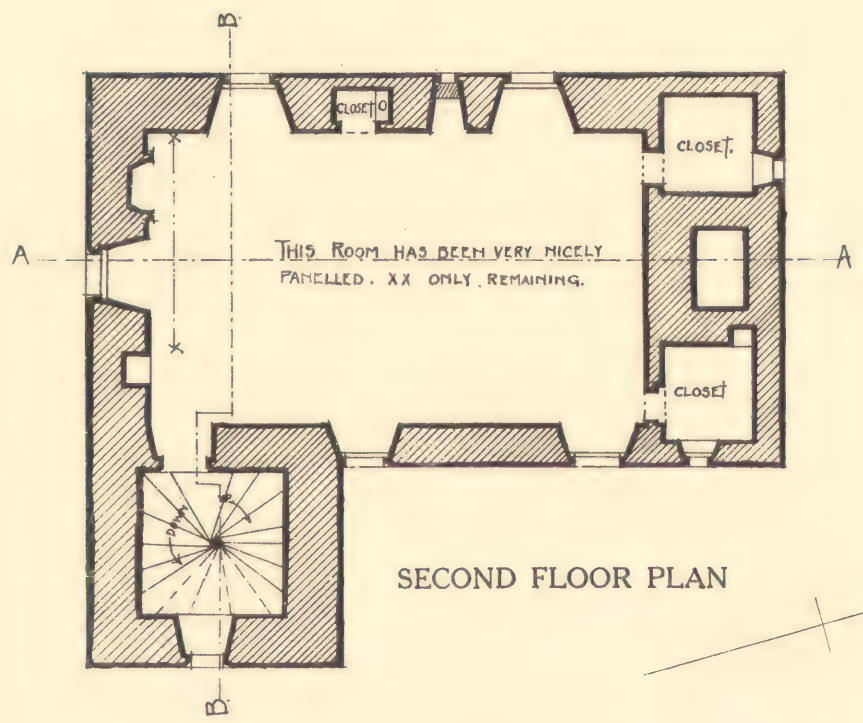
PARK O' LUCE, WIGTONSHIRE.



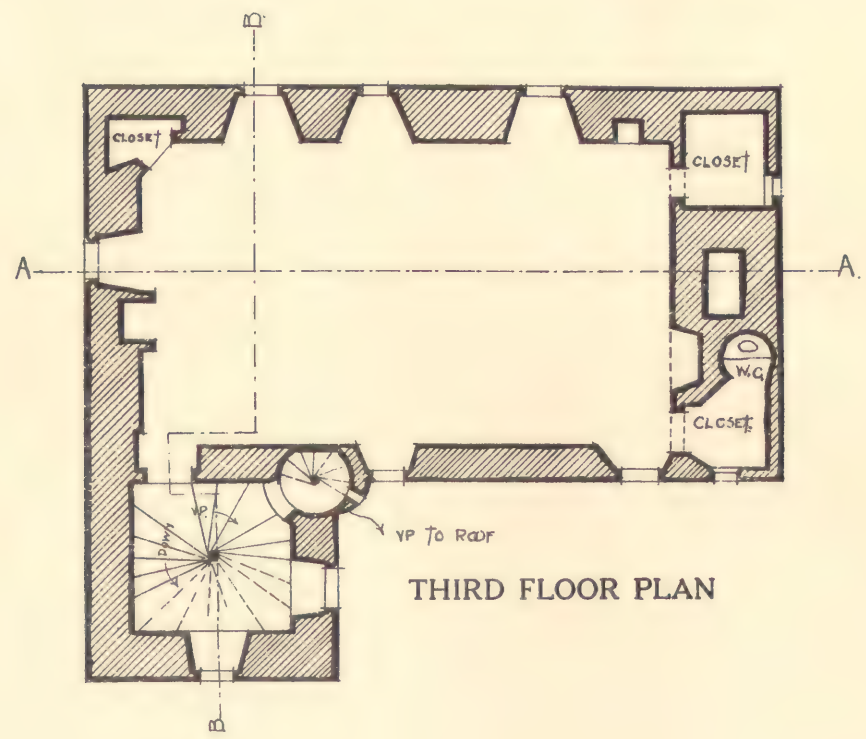
SECTION THROUGH A A



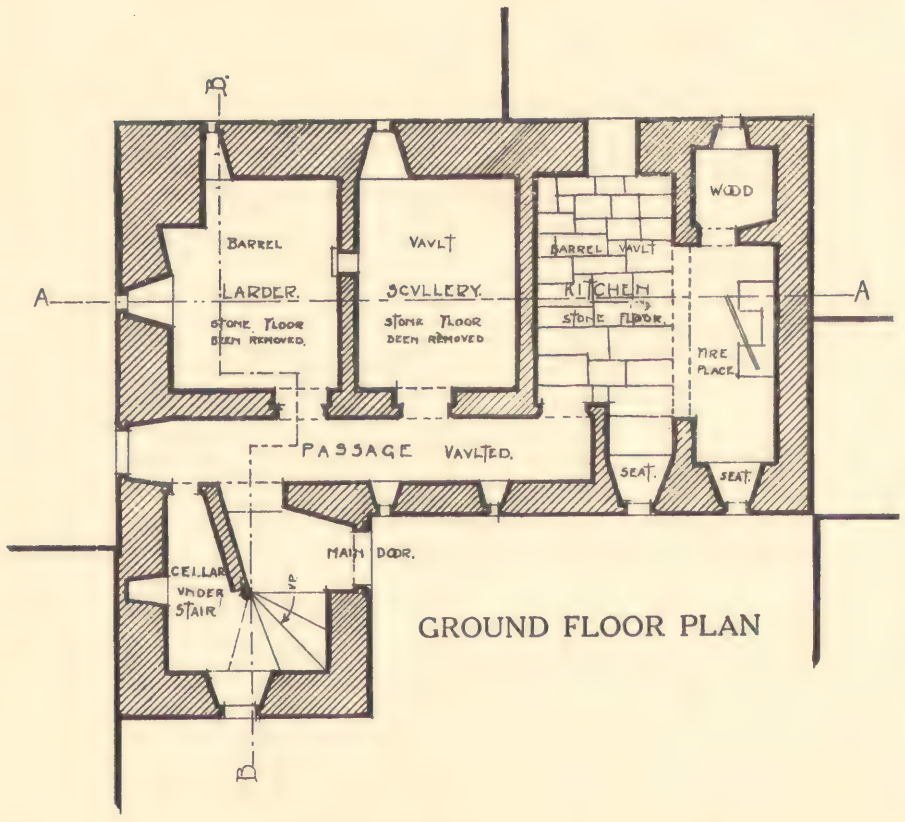
SECTION THROUGH B B



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

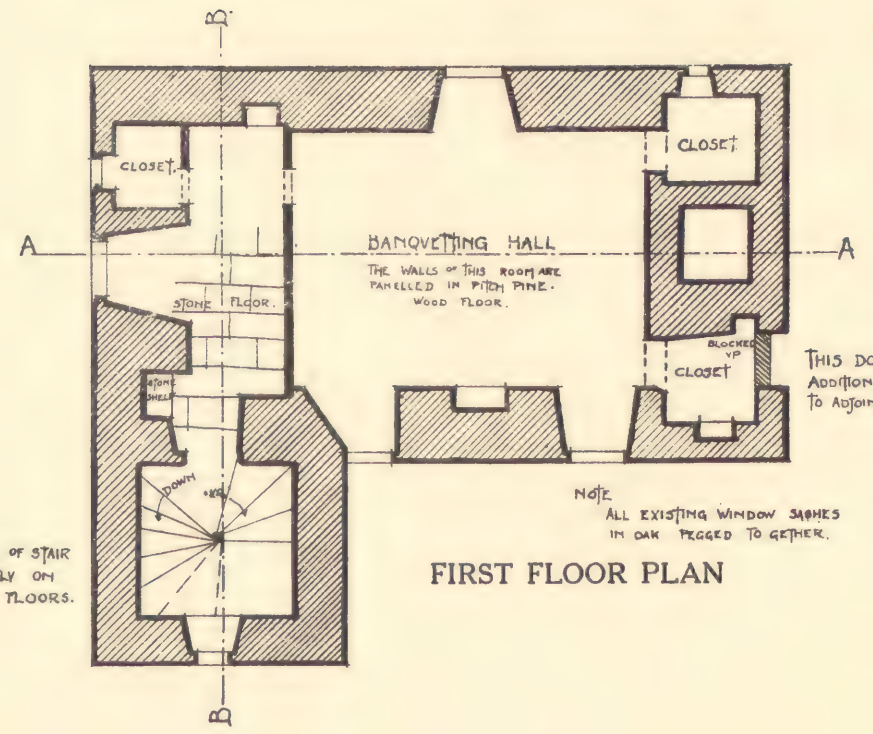


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

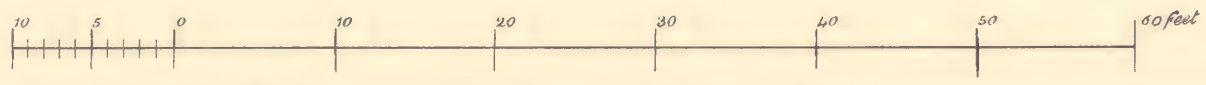


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

THE RISERS OF STAIR VARY GREATLY ON DIFFERENT FLOORS.

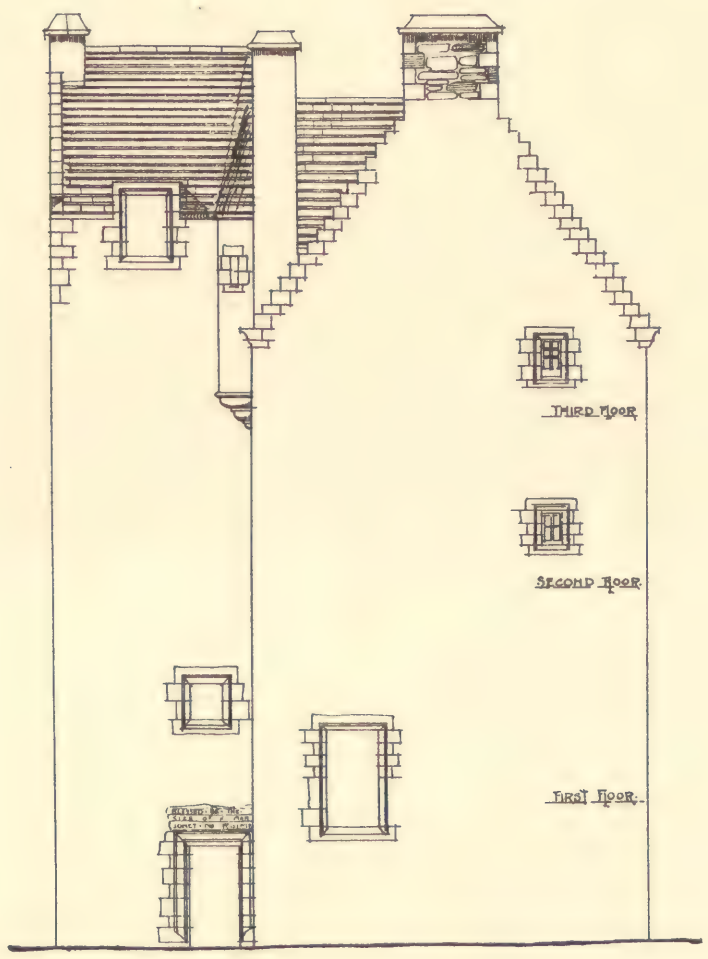


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

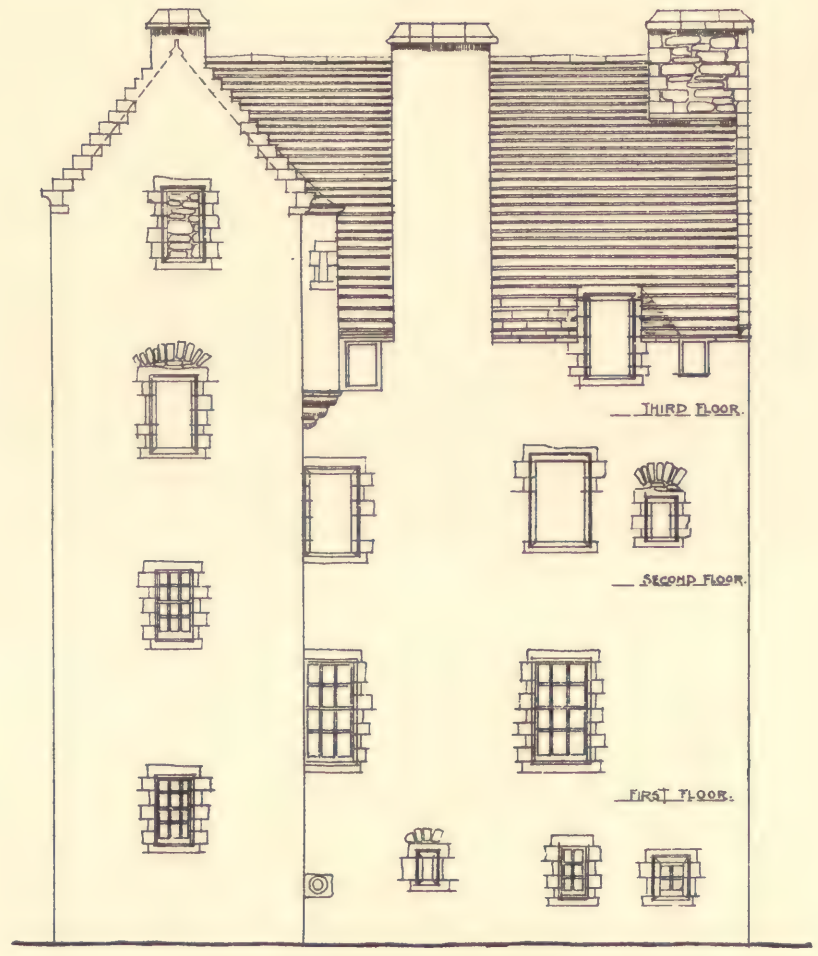


From Measured Drawings by Edwin Forbes, 1898

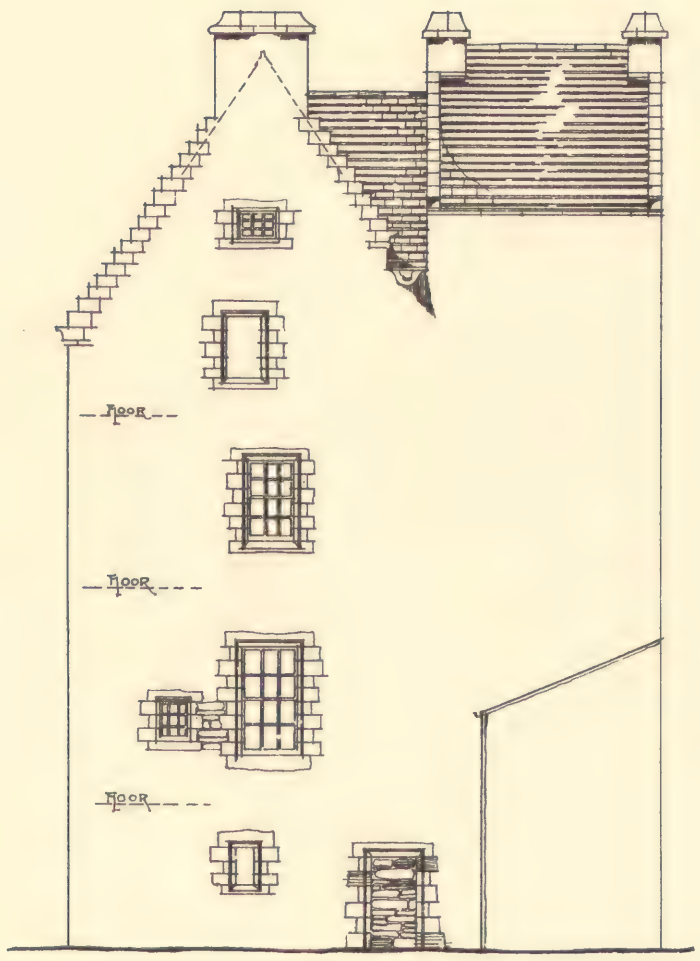
PARK O' LUCE, WIGTONSHIRE.



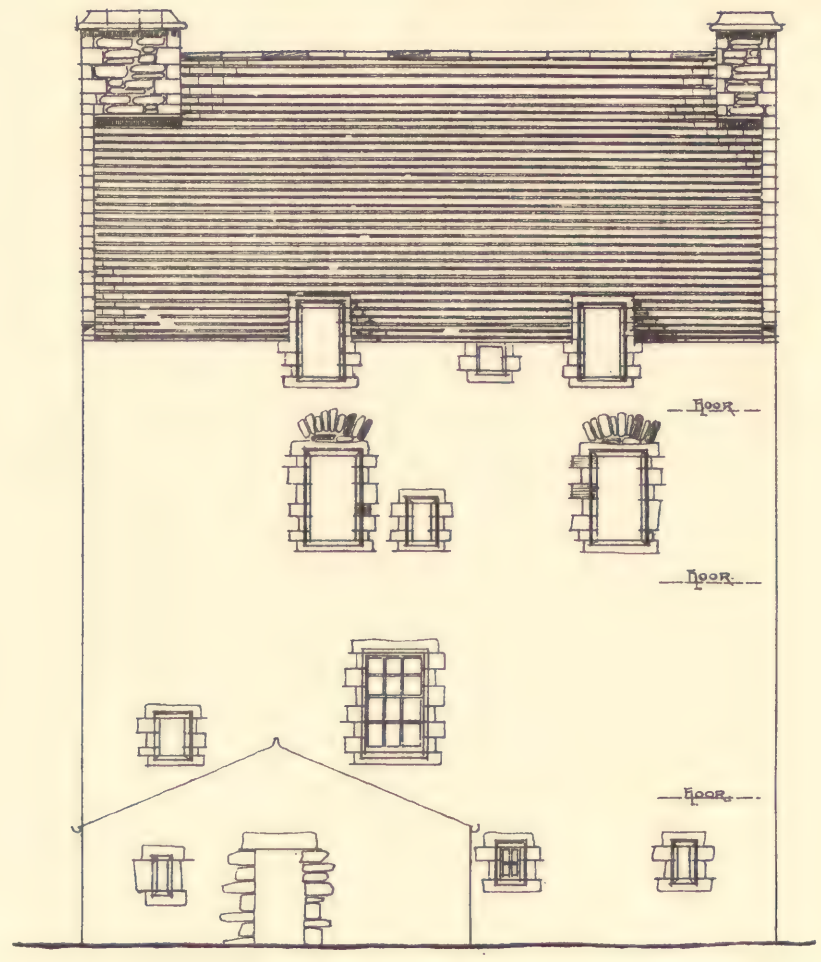
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



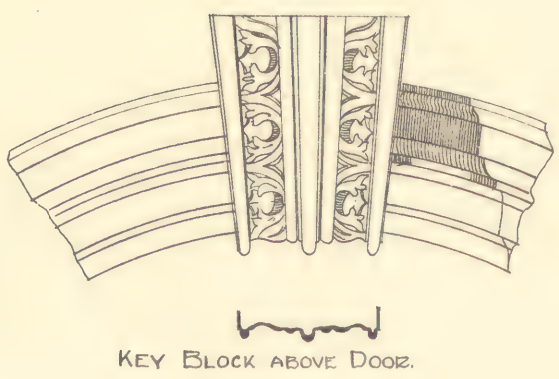
SOUTH ELEVATION

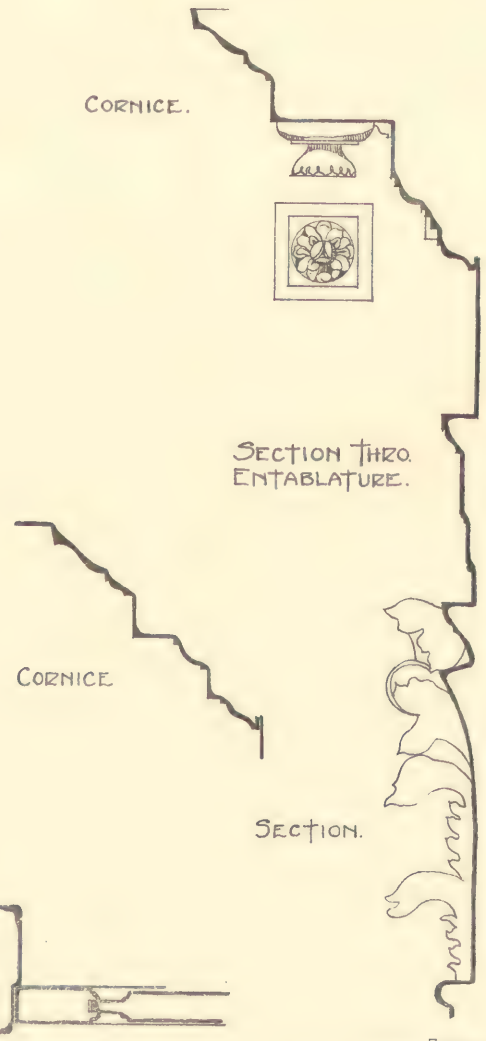


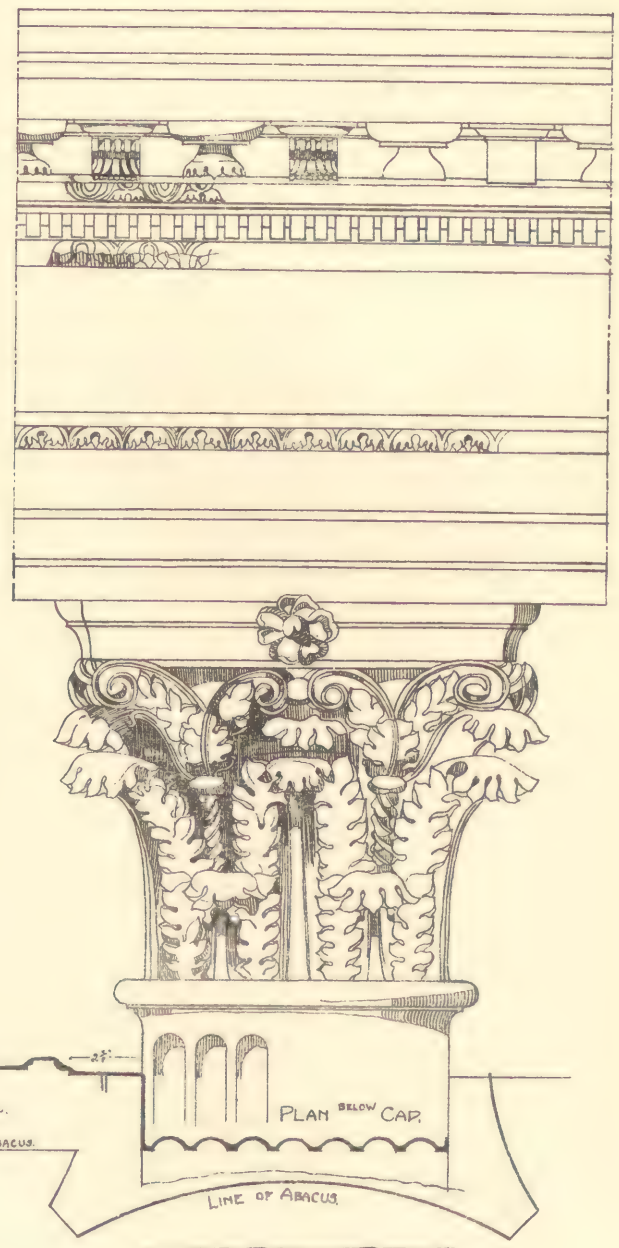
WEST ELEVATION

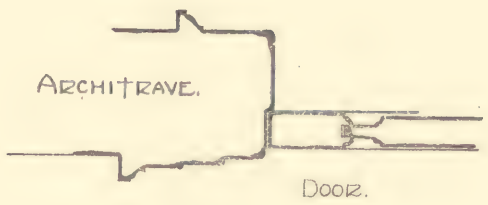
From Measured Drawings by Edwin Forbes, 1898

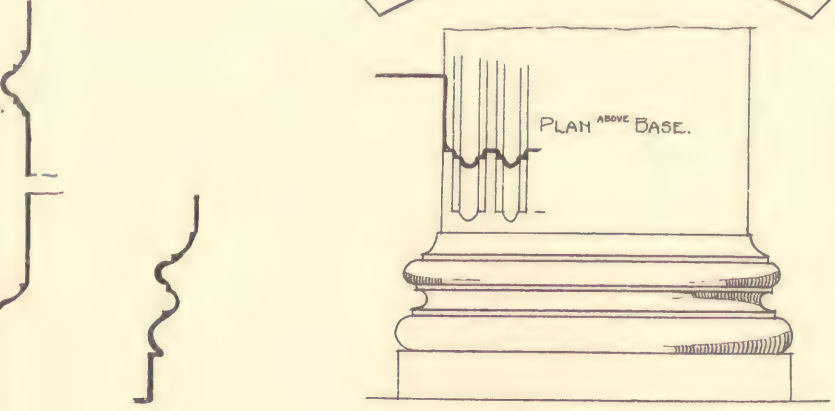
PARK O' LUCE, WIGTONSHIRE.

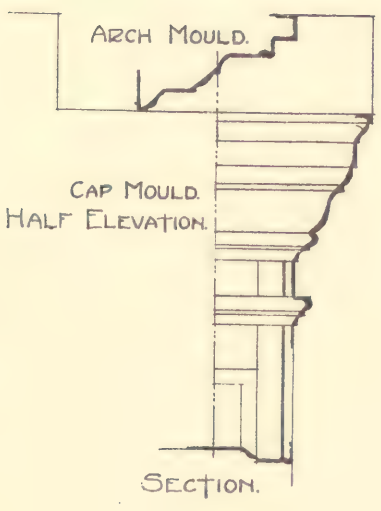


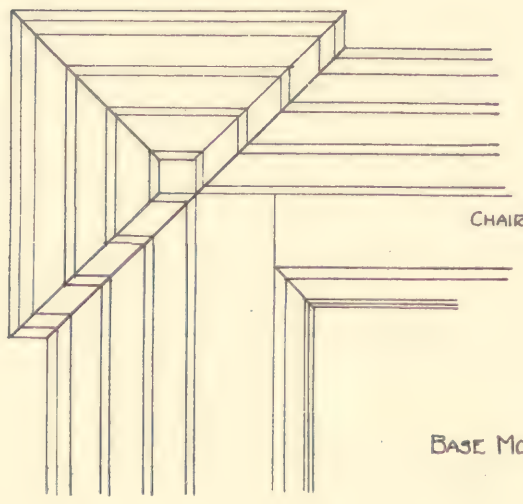


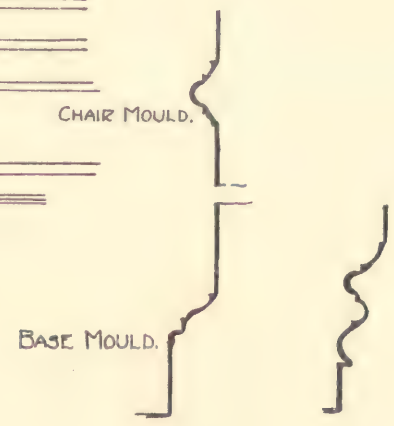




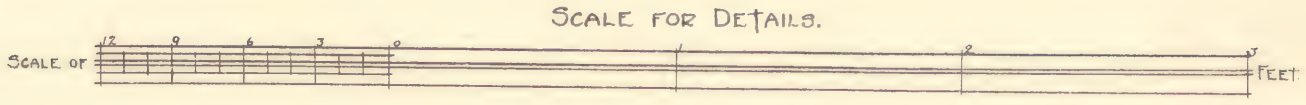


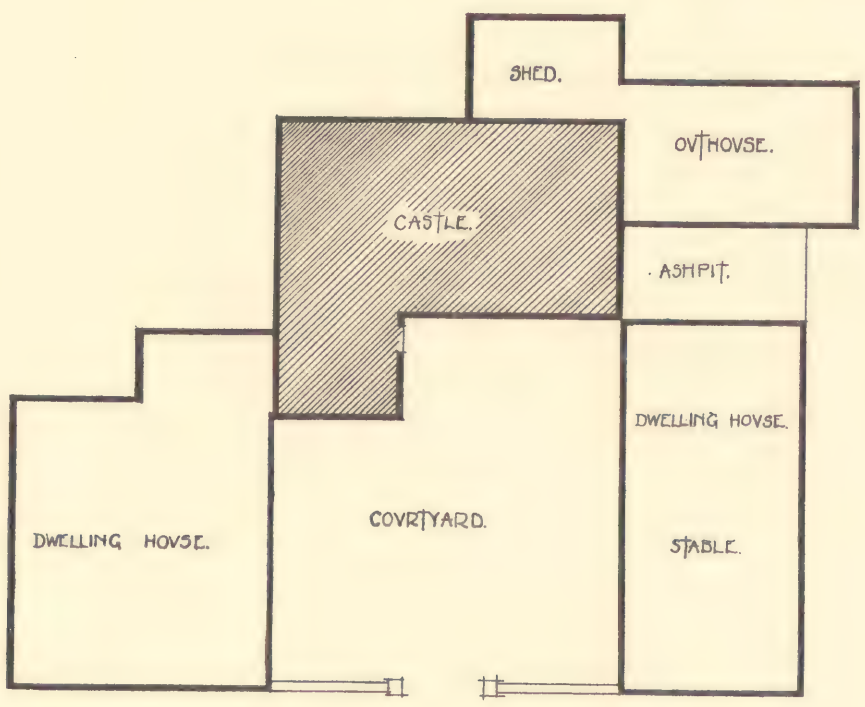




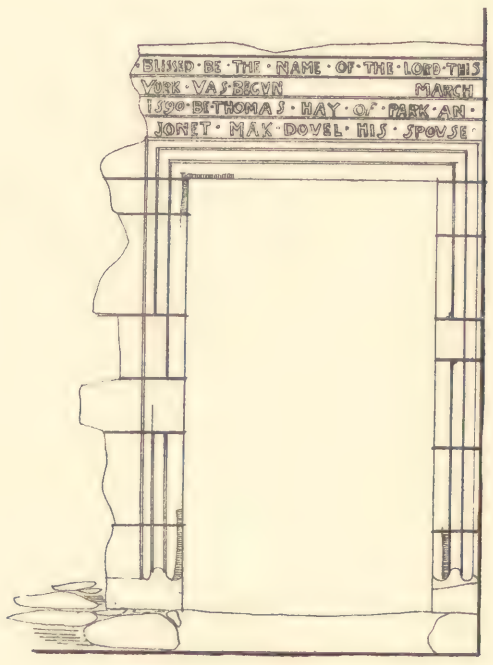


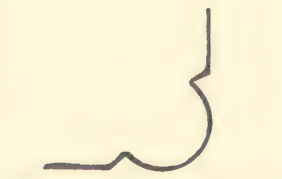
DETAILS OF INTERNAL WOODWORK



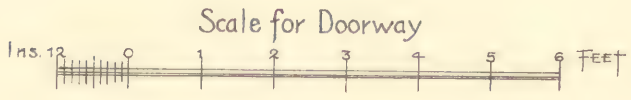


BLOCK PLAN





PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE DOORWAY



From Measured Drawings by W. Beattie Brown, Jr., 1898

MIDHOPE CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

(Plates 22 to 26.)

Midhope Castle, in the parish of Abercorn, is beautifully situated in undulating and well-wooded country about one and a half mile north-east of Philpstoun Railway Station, and a quarter of a mile from the southern shore of the river Forth. The castle, apart from the vault under the keep, dates from at least three different periods—the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. The building, as now existing, measures eighty-two feet by twenty-eight feet, the western block rising to a height of five storeys. The principal front faces south, towards a courtyard about one hundred and ten feet long by sixty-two feet wide. This courtyard has on the east and west sides high stone-built walls, the southern boundary having a low wall dividing courtyard and garden. The eastern side has an imposing entrance gateway, as shown on Plate 23. Southward of the courtyard is an old-world garden, with two venerable but still majestic yew trees, and in the centre of its southern boundary wall is an ashlar-built arched recess, which seems to have formed the axial termination of the original garden scheme.

The basement floor of the western and higher part of the building shows evidence of belonging to an early keep, having walls seven feet thick and a vaulted roof; the only entrance is from the outside upon the northern front, there being no internal communication. The entrance steps lead down in the thickness of the wall to the basement floor-level, which is about three feet below the present ground-level. Above the level of this massive basement the walls of the building are reduced in thickness, while the size of the windows and the character of the southern entrance doorway, with its outside stair, indicate a later date of building.

The present termination of the angle turrets is obviously not of the original form. That at the north-western angle rises from the interior angle of the apartment, and contains a stone-built spiral staircase from the ground floor to the roof. The other three angle turrets encroach slightly upon the floor space of the third floor, and have corbel courses projecting further externally. These latter turrets form small circular chambers.

The later additions eastward have evidently been carried out in two further stages—that in the sixteenth century, when the basement and ground floor, as shown by left to right hatched lines on the plans, Plate 24, were built, and that in the seventeenth century, when the remainder of the eastern buildings were erected. There are indications of a further extension eastward of two storeys, but all that remains by way of evidence is the recess in the east gable, as seen in the view on Plate 23, which appears to indicate a former doorway at the first floor-level communicating with this extension.

The history of the mansion-house, so far as we have been able to trace it, may thus be summarised :—

In 1438 Henry Luigstone, Laird of Manerston, and John Martyne, Laird of Medhop, agreed to divide certain disputed lands lying between them, and to do this by lot. "Sortes," made of wood and marked by each proprietor, were entrusted to a neutral party, who, on the altar of the Parish Church of Abercorn, gave his decision. In 1478 Henry Levingstone was "infefted" by the bailie of the place "by passing to the chief manor place of Manerston within the wall that went round the tower thereof" . . . "then to the old toft or mansion of Medhop." This is the first mention of Midhope Castle which has been traced, and from this record it would seem that the tower, of which the arched basement floor still remains, was built by John Martyne, who continued to be laird up to 1478.

It is further suggested that this is the castle or old "toft" where Livingstone and his immediate successors lived until 1587, which is the date carved on a stone, probably for the lintel of the original south entrance doorway, and now seen to have been built out of place in the east wall of the courtyard, immediately to the north of the gateway, as shown on Plate 23.

MIDHOPE CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

The letters upon the stone evidently refer to the initials of Alexander Drumond and his wife, and we may gather that for some reason they rebuilt the tower in its present form with turrets. Nine years before this date, the Regent Morton gave a receipt for some valuable jewellery received from "Alexander Drumond of Medhop, servand to the Earl of Huntlie." This jewellery had been pledged by Kirkcaldie of Grange to the Earl of Huntlie. Alexander Drumond was evidently more than a mere servant to the Earl of Huntlie, as, in the following year, he became surety for the earl that he would ward himself in the bounds of Galloway. Again in 1588, he was cautioner for certain persons in Dunfermline that they should be harmless from certain other persons there.

When the present front door, with the entwined monogram "G.L." with shield and coronet above, was reconstructed, as shown on Plate 26, the older inscribed lintel-stone was discarded, as already explained. The entwined monogram gives the initials of George, third Earl of Linlithgow, who succeeded to the earldom in 1646. In 1676 we find him signing documents from the Castle of Medhop.

An old inscribed stone, with raised Gothic letters, has been utilised as a lintel over a doorway on the south front giving access to a coal cellar which has been formed at the south-west angle of the vaulted kitchen. This stone is here illustrated by a photo' of a rubbing recently taken:—

This somewhat obscure lettering has been examined by classical scholars, and is evidently the motto "Aspiret Cœptis Jesus," and is to be translated MAY JESUS BE FAVOURABLE TO OUR UNDERTAKING.* The stone may very likely have been removed from the old church of Abercorn.

The outer entrance gateway to the grounds, at a short distance from the house, as shown on Plate 23, is a feature not uncommon in seventeenth century mansions; one exists near Midcalder of similar design to that at Midhope. Near this gateway is a double dove-cot of rectangular plan and sloping roof, of a type common in the seventeenth century. The top of it appears in the view of the outer gateway to the left of the picture.

It is evident, from an examination of the courtyard entrance, that its present character does not represent the original design, but that it is of later date than the wall in which it has been inserted. The insertion has probably been part of the work carried out in the seventeenth century.

There are two carved stone fragments, now forming parts of the coping of the bridge near the outer gateway, apparently cross shafts of an ancient cross of Celtic type, each about three feet six inches long. These fragments have been mutilated by a splay in order to fit them for use as coping stones.

Parts of the building are now occupied as residences of estate workers or pensioners, and for this purpose it is in a fair condition of repair, but otherwise it is in a neglected condition and fast falling into decay. As a good example of an ancient Scottish mansion-house it is worthy of preservation.

REFERENCES:—

History MSS. Comm. 9th Report, Elphingstone and Dalyell Papers, pp. 192, 233.
Register of Privy Council (Scot.), vol. ii. p. 381, vol. iv. p. 314.
Northern Notes and Queries, 1888, p. 76.
The Journal of Lord Fountainhall (Midhope is referred to as Reidop in 1668).

* We have received valuable assistance in this translation from Mr Charles A. Malcolm, M.A., Librarian of the S.S.C. Library, and Mr James Mill, M.A., Lecturer on Latin, Edinburgh University. In Ovid's *Metamorphosis*, Book I., line 2, are the words "Di, cœptis adspirate meis," which, rendered into English, would read, "Ye Gods, assist my work." Probably the old monk who racked his brains for a fitting motto for the entrance to a church remembered this line, and adapted it from a pagan sense to a Christian ideal. "Adspiret" or "aspiret" is the present subjunctive of the verb "adspirare," consequently the motto is "Aspiret Cœptis Jesus," as revealed by the rubbing, and should read "May Jesus be favourable to our undertaking."

MIDHOPE CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

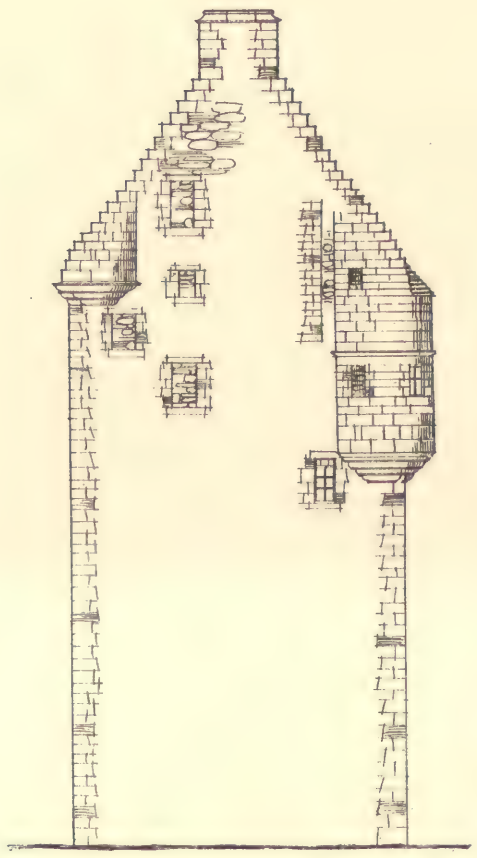
MIDHOPE CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

GATEWAY TO GROUNDS

ENTRANCE TO COURT-YARD

Photographs by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

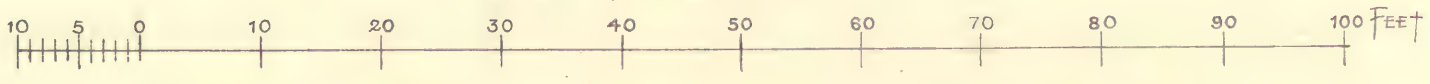
MIDHOPE CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

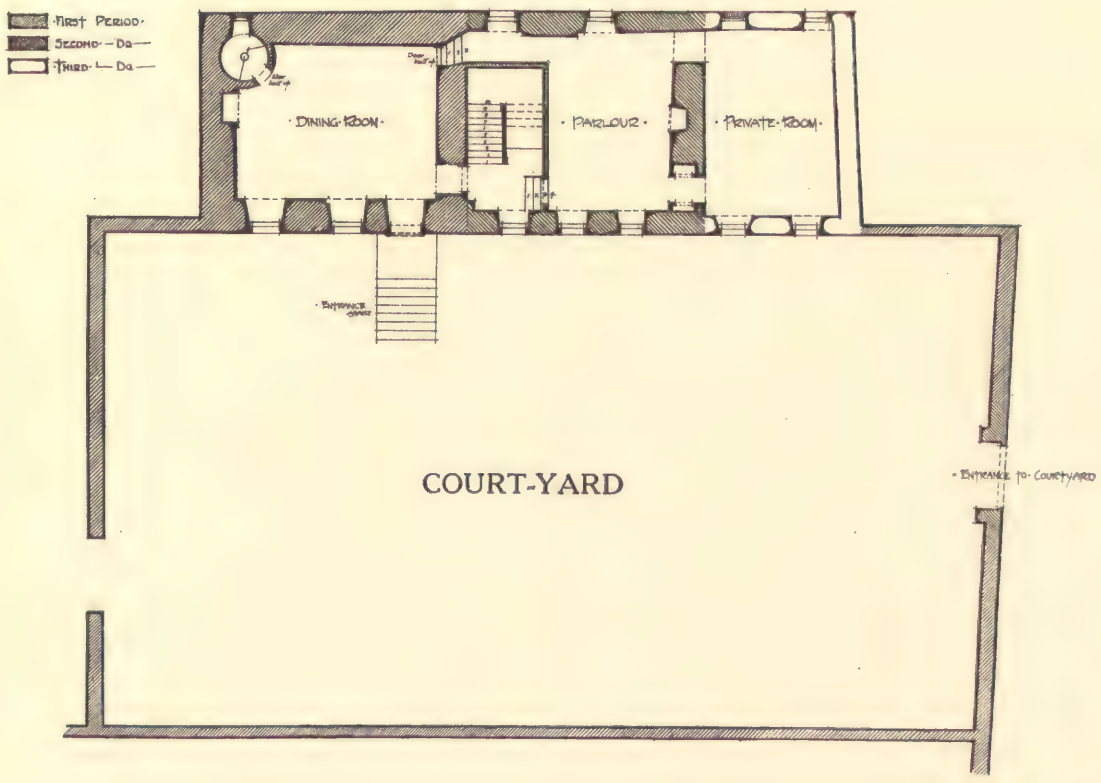


WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

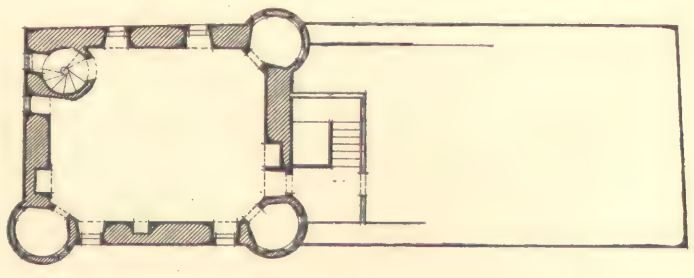
Scale for Elevations



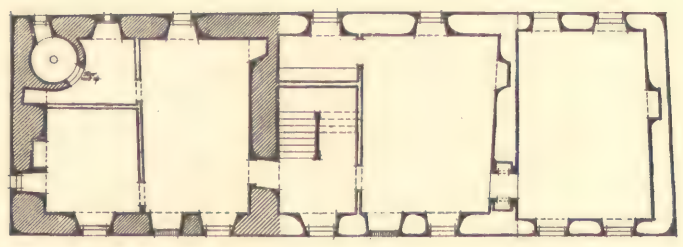


COURT-YARD

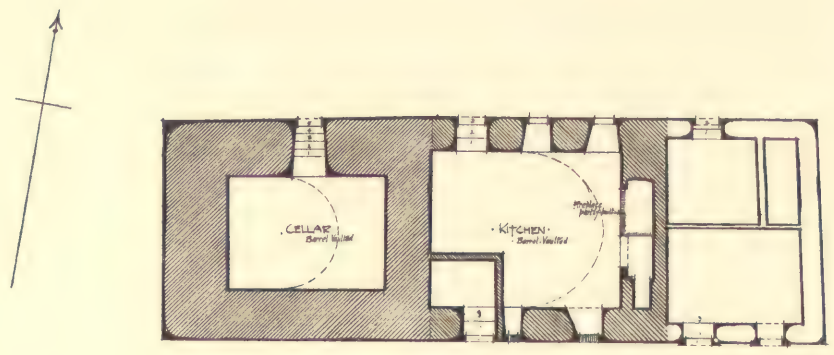
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



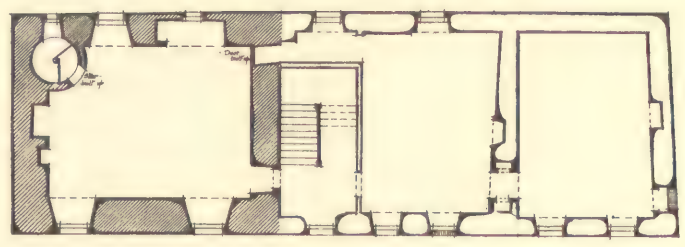
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

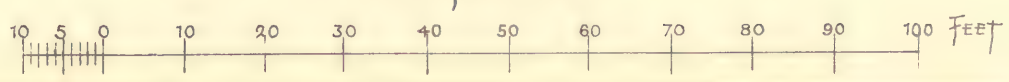


BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

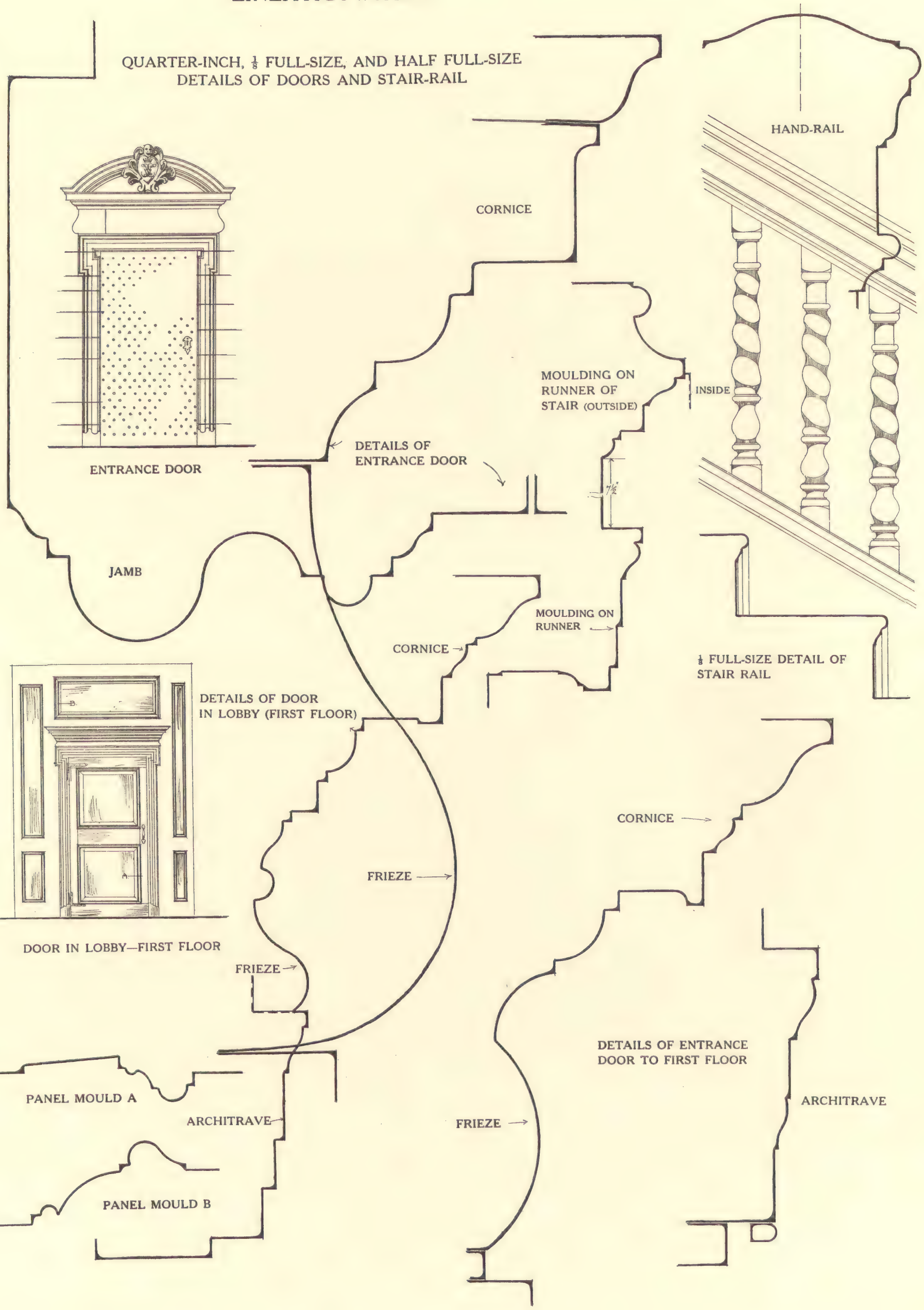
Scale for Plans



From Measured Drawings by Hugh A. Dalrymple, 1902

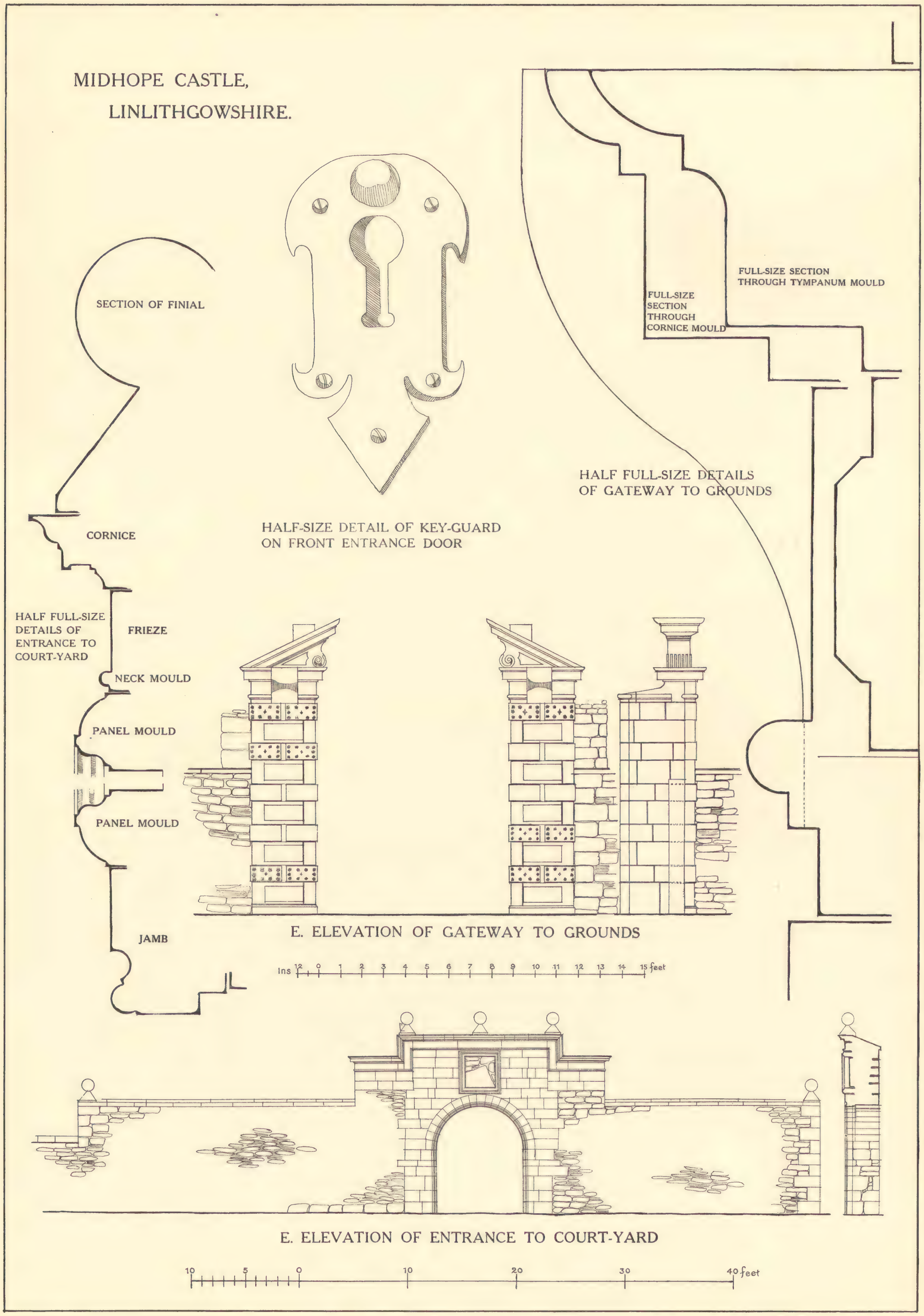
MIDHOPE CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

QUARTER-INCH, ⅛ FULL-SIZE, AND HALF FULL-SIZE DETAILS OF DOORS AND STAIR-RAIL



From Measured Drawings by Hugh A. Dalrymple, 1902

MIDHOPE CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.



From Measured Drawings by Hugh A. Dalrymple, 1902

FOUNTAINHALL, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

(Plates 27 to 31.)

This picturesque seventeenth-century mansion is pleasantly situated on high, well-wooded ground in the parish of Pencaitland, about eleven miles south-east of Edinburgh. The plan, as shown on Plate 29, is L shaped, with a round projecting staircase tower in the centre of the north-east front, and with a slightly projecting wing at the north-west end. Here, facing south-east, is the principal entrance doorway, with staircase, and a small room adjoining in the projecting wing. This is a departure from the arrangement referred to in the description of Earlshall (see Letterpress with Part I.), where it was pointed out that projections were generally in the form of a tower or wing containing only the space of one room.

That part to the north-west is four storeys high, the main stair, however, leads only to the second floor, the top floor being reached by a turret stair projected at the ingoing angle. From the appearance of the building it would seem that this turret stair was originally intended to be higher, probably for access to an attic storey which was never built.

The whole main building, except the cross wing at the south-east end, appears to have been built at one period in 1638, that date being on one of the east-end dormer stones, as also the letters "M.I.R P." At the date stated, the place was in possession of a well-known family of Pringle, who built the original house.

In 1681 the estate and various neighbouring lands were acquired by John Lauder of Newington, a merchant and bailie of Edinburgh. These lands were later consolidated by him and his son John, the eminent jurist, into the barony of Fountainhall, from which the son took the title of Lord Fountainhall. The latter is credited with having added the cross building which extends from north-east to south-west for a length of fifty-eight feet. As will be seen, this later addition is low in elevation, of two storeys, and has no connection with the older part of the house. The ground floor has a separate entrance, and there is an outside stair to the upper floor, which, according to tradition, was his lordship's study. The west dormer window of this room has the Pringle monogram. We have no explanation to offer for this anomaly.

The garden gateway, shown on the drawings, is a very characteristic piece of work, reminding one of what may be seen at Aberdour Castle. The gate pillars at the approach to and near the house have fine cast-iron figure subjects let into panels in the stone.

There is a dovecot beside the house, on which there are fixed a pair of "jougs." These are traditionally associated with Lord Fountainhall, whose broken heraldic shield of arms is built out of place on the walls of the house.

The property is owned by Sir Thomas N. Dick-Lauder, Bart., and the house is partly tenanted. The occupied rooms are well preserved by Mr Robertson, the tenant, but otherwise the buildings are falling into decay. So interesting an example of Scottish domestic architecture is worthy of a better fate.

FOUNTAINHALL, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

APPROACH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST

Photographs by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1920

FOUNTAINHALL, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

PRINCIPAL FRONT FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

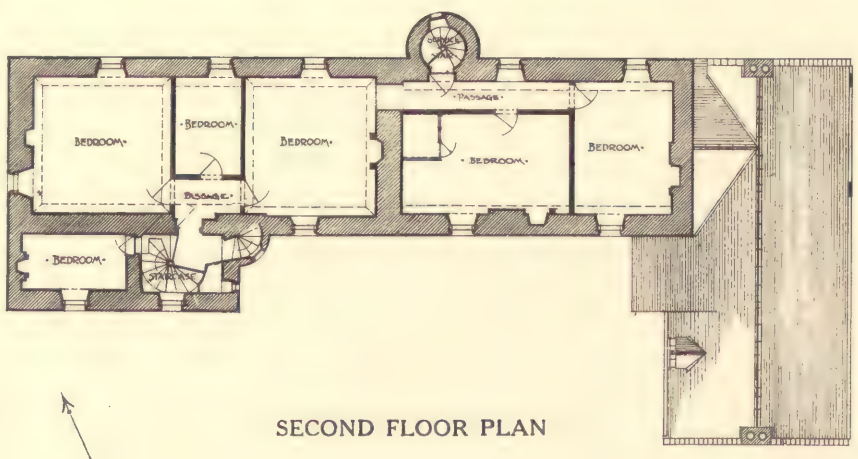
Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1920

FOUNTAINHALL, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

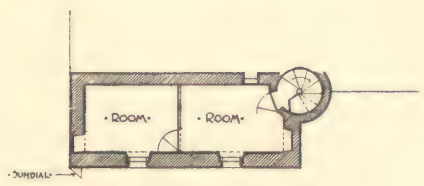
SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

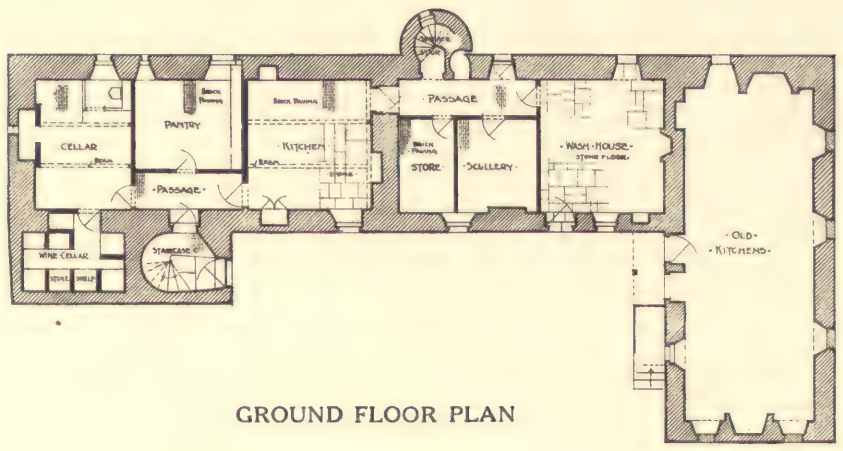


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

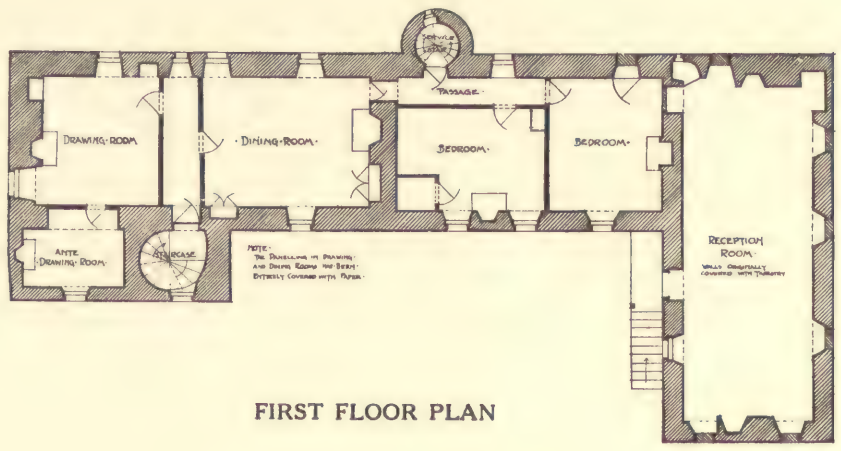


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SECTION LOOKING WEST



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE FOR PLANS

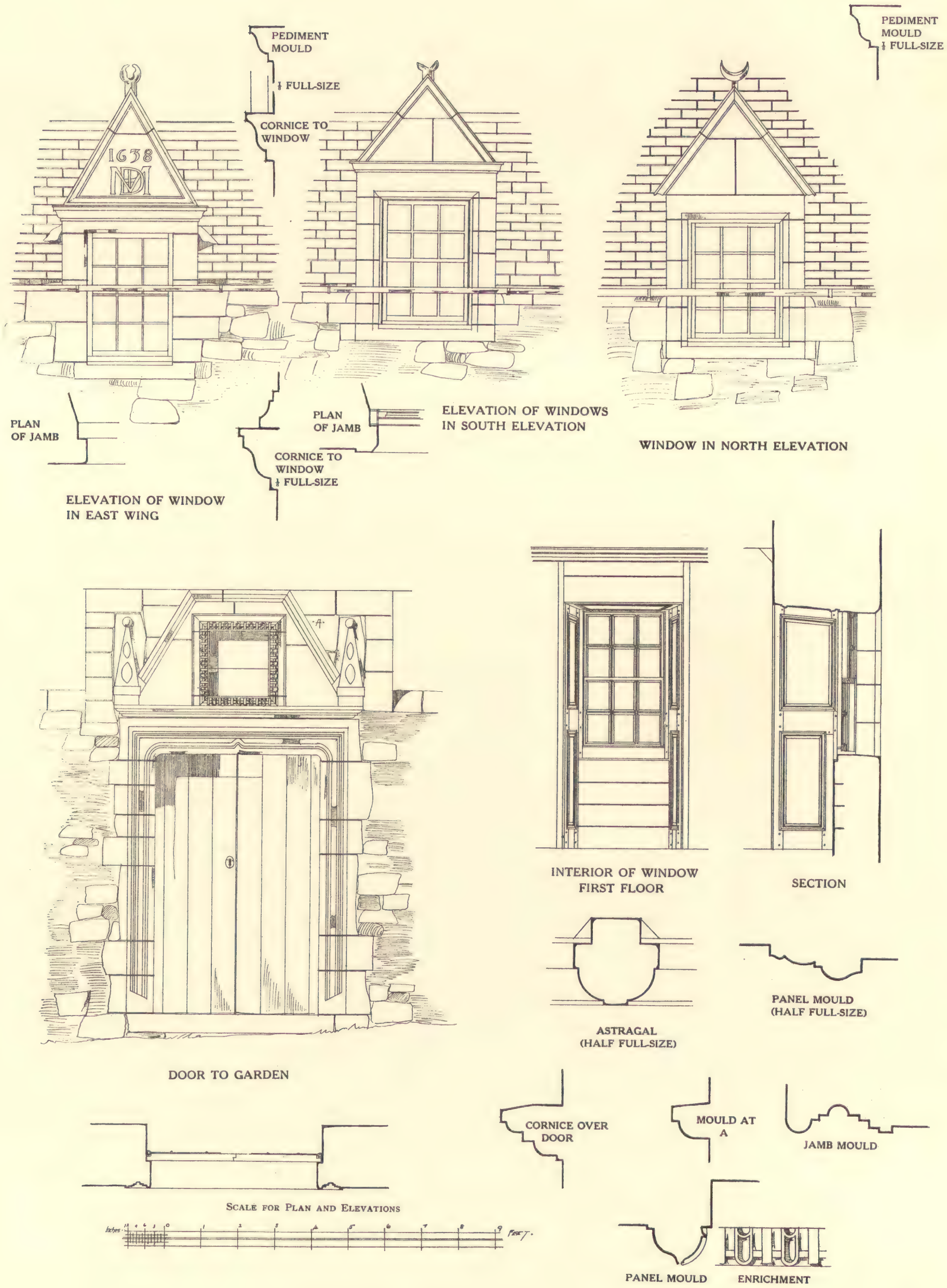
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 feet

SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS AND SECTION

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

From Measured Drawings by J. Gillespie and G. D. Macniven, 1899

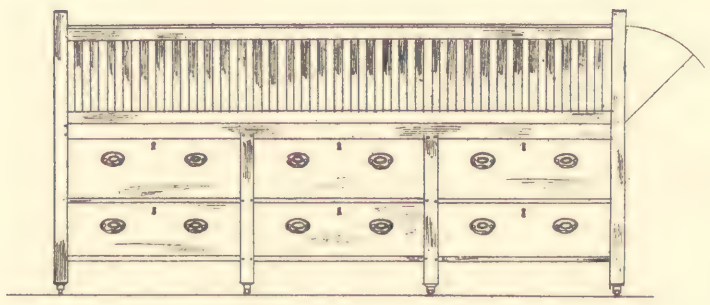
FOUNTAINHALL, HADDINGTONSHIRE.



From Measured Drawings by J. Gillespie and G. D. Macniven, 1899

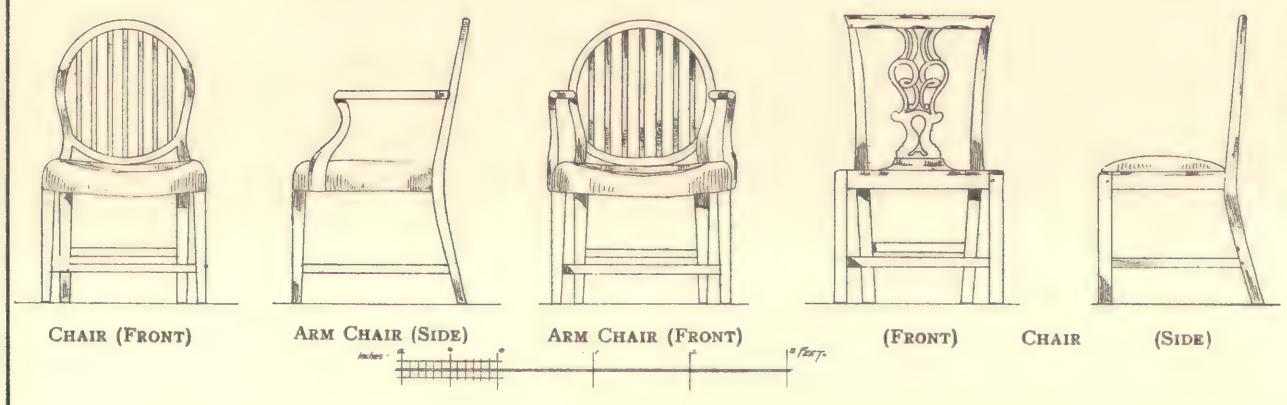
FOUNTAINHALL, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

END ELEVATION



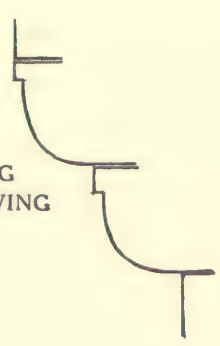
FRONT ELEVATION

CRIB (FOR TWINS)

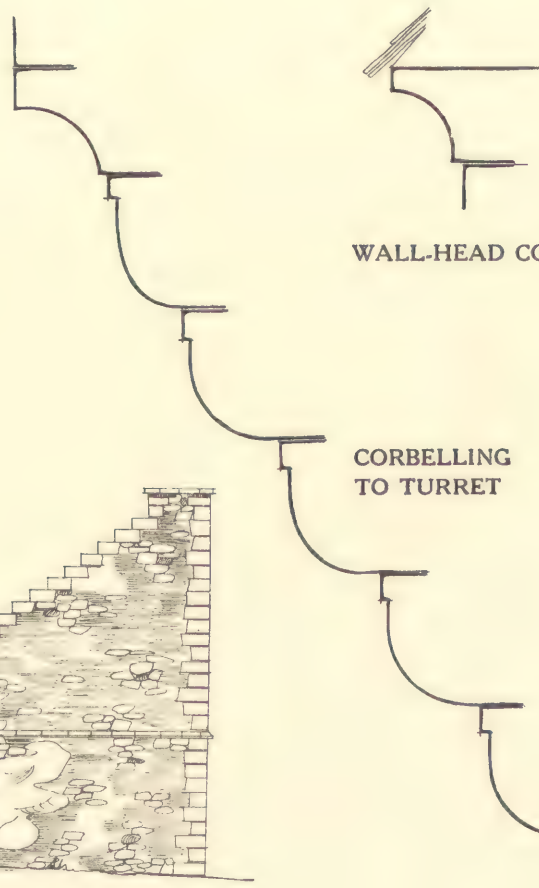


CHAIR (FRONT) ARM CHAIR (SIDE) ARM CHAIR (FRONT) (FRONT) CHAIR (SIDE)

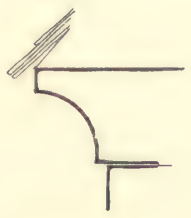
LAUDER COAT OF ARMS
(QUARTER FULL-SIZE)



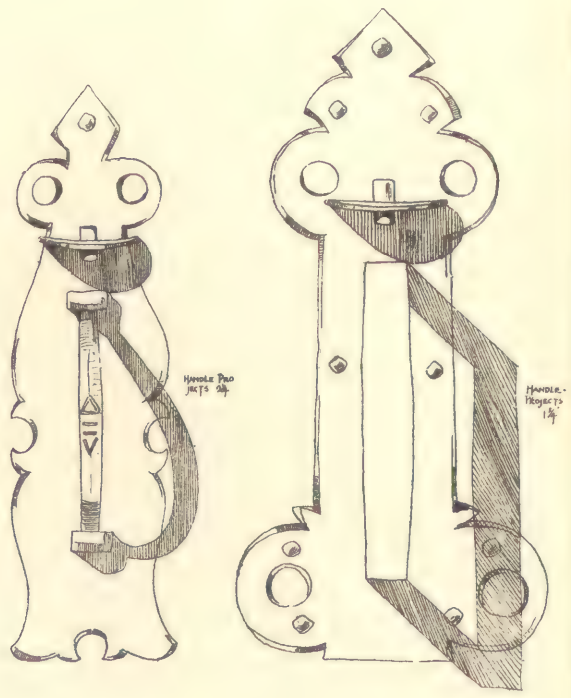
CORBELLING
TO WEST WING



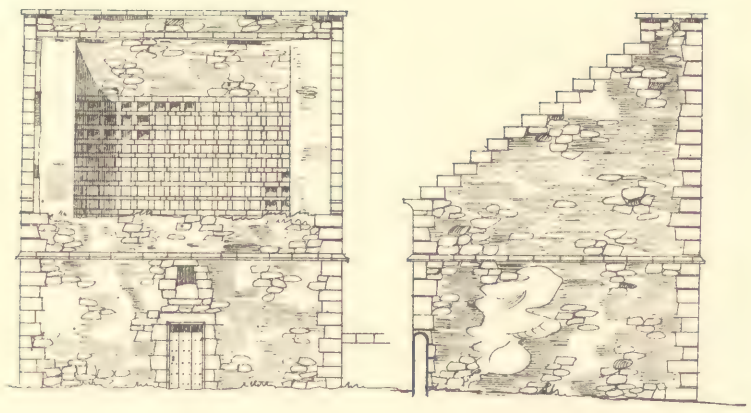
CORBELLING
TO TURRET



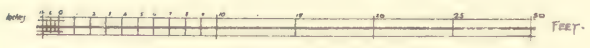
WALL-HEAD COURSE

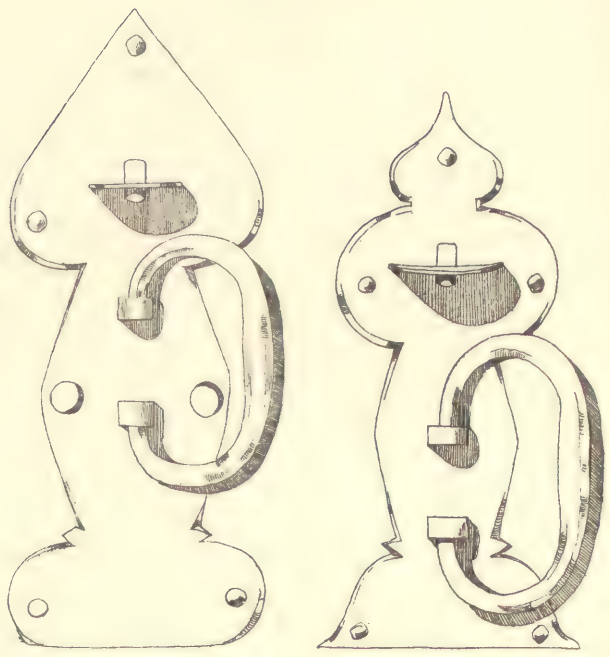


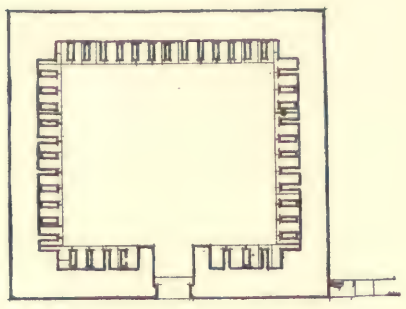
WROUGHT-IRON
DOOR LATCHES
(HALF FULL-SIZE)



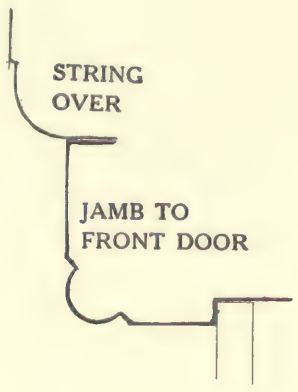
FRONT ELEVATION SIDE ELEVATION







PLAN AND ELEVATIONS OF DOVE-COT



STRING
OVER

JAMB TO
FRONT DOOR

From Measured Drawings by J. Gillespie and G. D. Macniven, 1899

FORD HOUSE, MIDLOTHIAN.

(Plates 32 to 34.)

Ford House, in the parish of Crichton, is beautifully situated about ten miles south-east of Edinburgh. It lies in the hollow of a narrow valley on the water of Tyne. The north gable of the house, with the high and substantial courtyard wall abutting thereon, border the road between Pathhead and Dalkeith, as shown on Plate 32.

This is a good seventeenth-century example of the house of a small Scottish proprietor. It is of the L type of plan, with two storeys and an attic entirely in the roof. In the re-entering angle is an octagonal-shaped staircase tower, with the main entrance doorway. This tower is surmounted by a gracefully designed ogee-shaped roof.

The interest of this example lies chiefly in its simple yet effective exterior, as shown in the view, but one room on the north side is nicely panelled, and has a good moulded mantelpiece, with marble hearth in black and white squares.

The estate of Ford originally belonged to a branch of the Frasers of Lovat, who built the house in 1680. This date is found over the north window. From the Frasers it passed to a family of the name of Burt, about the year 1752.* The house is still occupied, and is in a habitable condition.

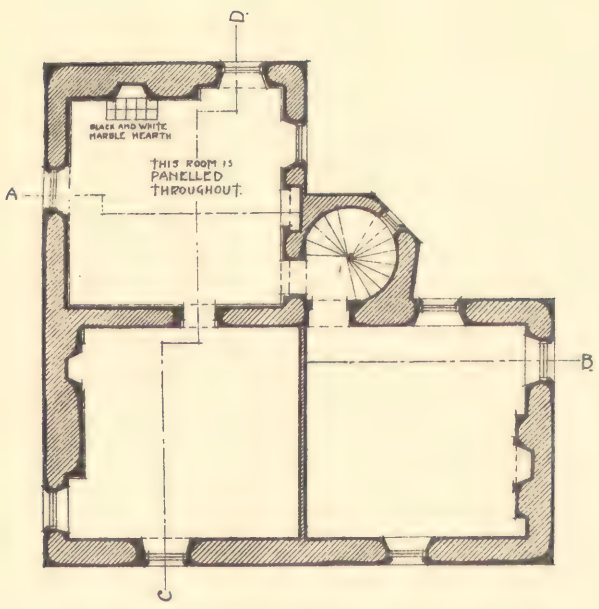
* See "*Cranston: a Parish History*," by Rev. John Dickson, p. 26.

FORD HOUSE, PATHHEAD.

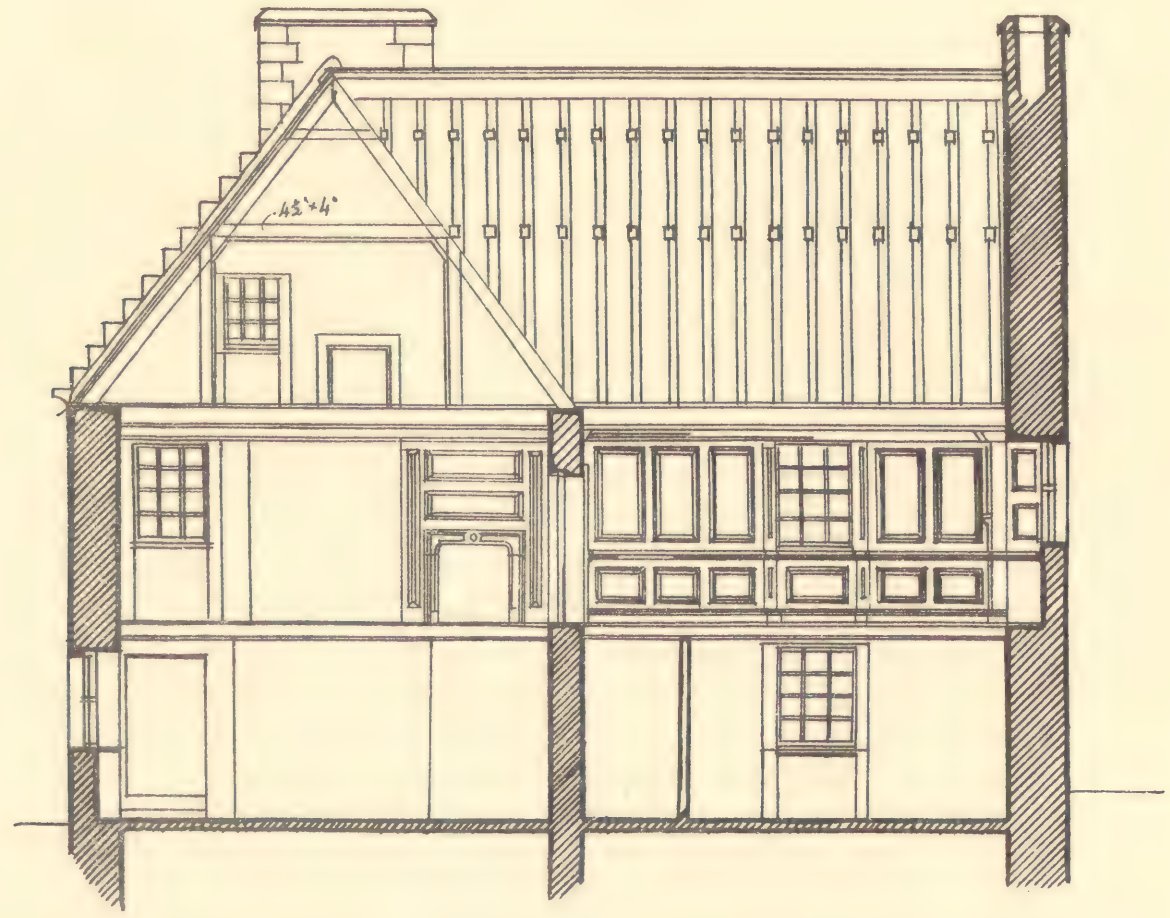
VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1920

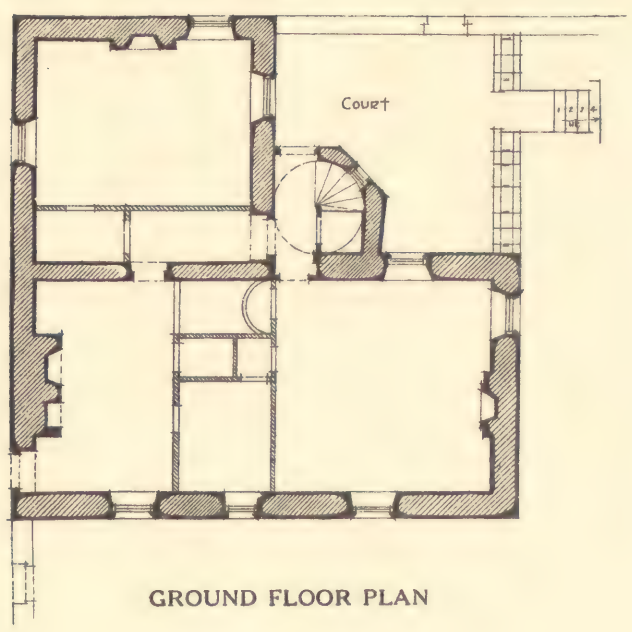
FORD HOUSE, PATHHEAD.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



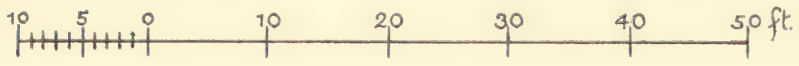
SECTION C-D



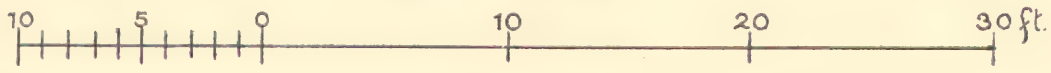
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SECTION A-B

SCALE FOR PLANS



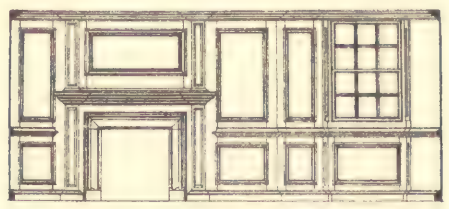
SCALE FOR SECTIONS



From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1890

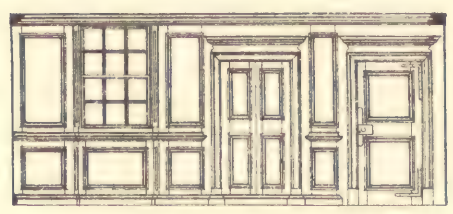
FORD HOUSE, PATHHEAD.

ELEVATIONS OF
PANELLING IN NORTH ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

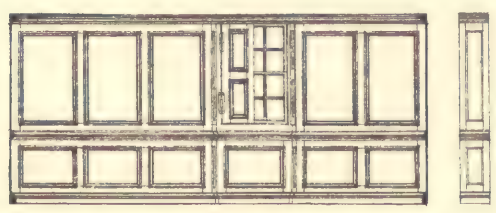


NORTH WALL

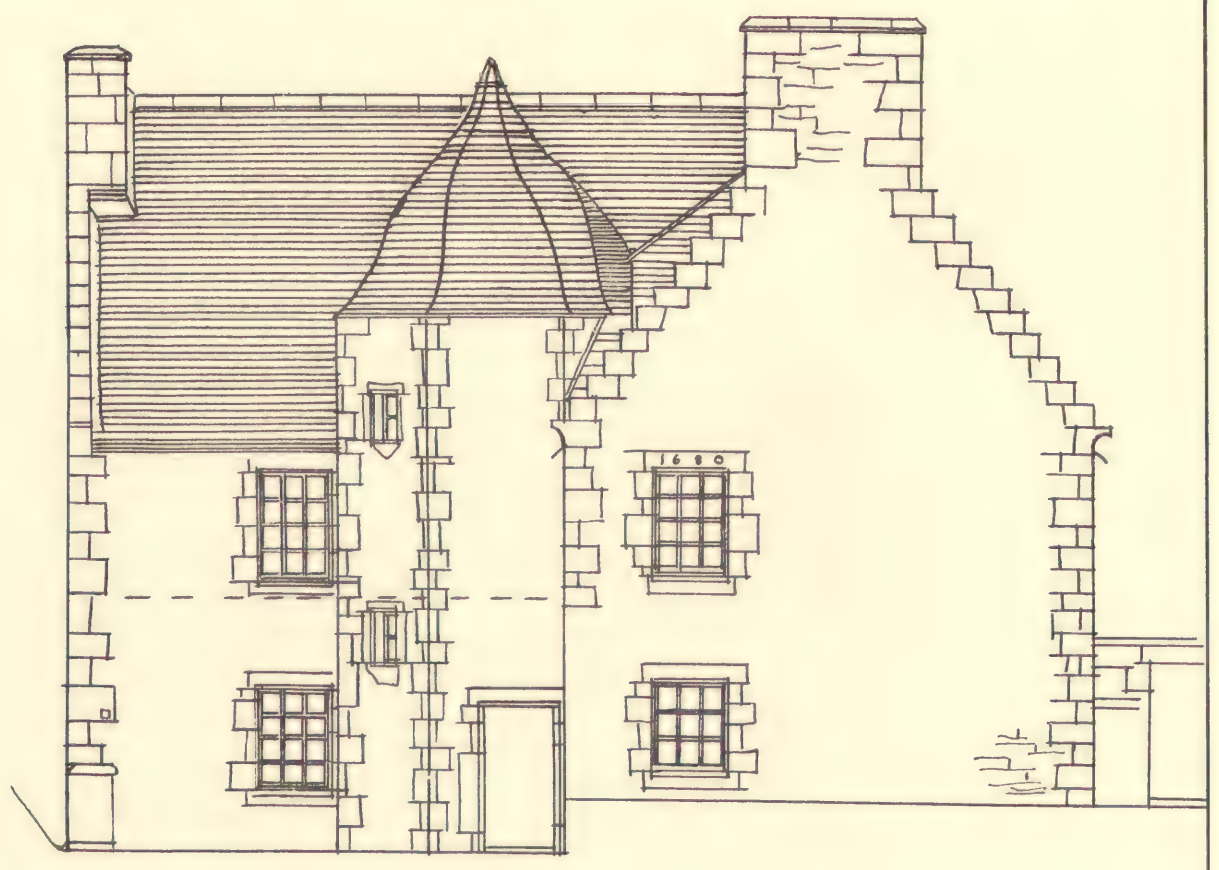
SOUTH WALL



EAST WALL

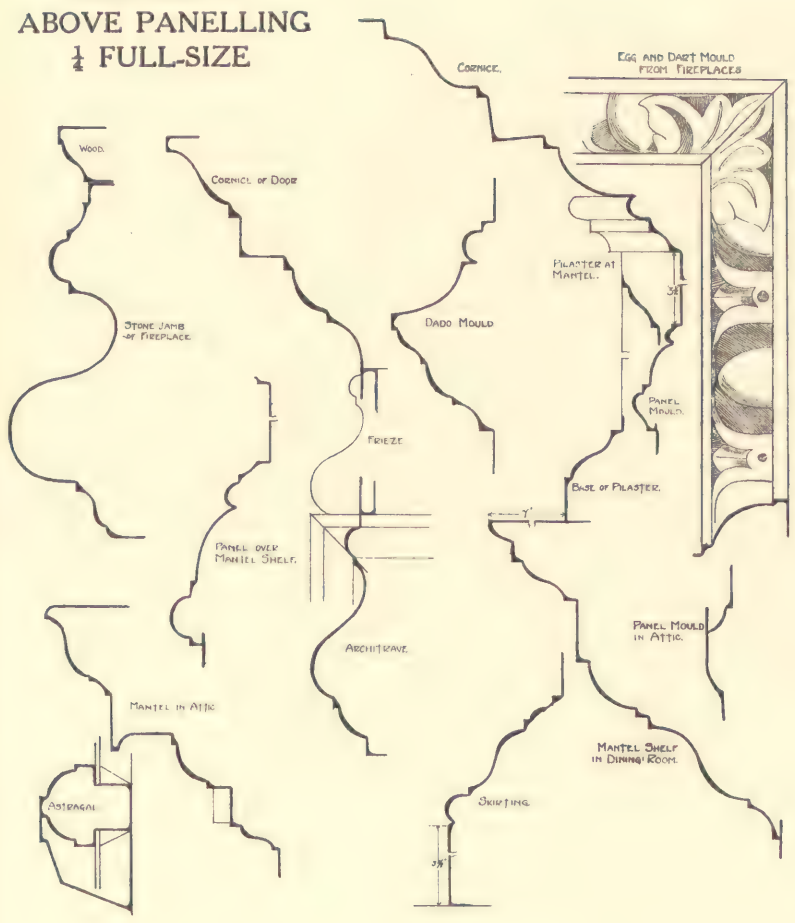


WEST WALL



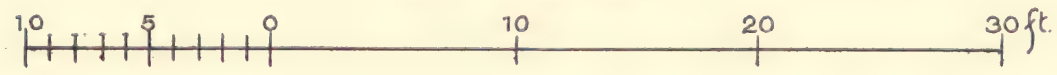
NORTH ELEVATION

DETAILS OF
ABOVE PANELLING
¼ FULL-SIZE



EAST ELEVATION

Scale for Elevations



From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1890

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

(Plates 35 to 49.)

The first and principal part of this famous house, popularly known by the above name, was erected by Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, afterwards Earl of Stirling, the architect being the Earl's second son, Sir Anthony Alexander, the King's Master of Works for Scotland.

The "Lodging" is a particularly fine example of a Scottish nobleman's town house of the first half of the seventeenth century. It stands in comparatively good condition on the Castle Hill. The buildings form three sides of an irregular square, built round a courtyard measuring within the walls about fifty-five feet each way, and enclosed on the west side towards the street by a high wall, having a handsome gateway with postern adjoining.

Entering through the gateway the visitor finds himself on a raised platform looking on a very quaint and picturesque series of buildings three storeys high. The building immediately facing the visitor has a richly ornamented entrance porch in the centre, rising to the height of the first floor, and flanked by small windows on either side. The porch, which is projecting and has evidently been added after the building of the main block, is a feature which makes its appearance in Scotland about this period. The larger windows facing the courtyard have on all three floors variously enriched pediments; those of the upper floor being partly attic windows are especially elaborate in their detail. In the south-east corner of the courtyard is a projecting round staircase tower, with windows having carved back fillets; and "balancing" this there is at the north-east corner a stonework turret rising through the roof of the building. The platform already referred to, which is raised about three feet above the courtyard, has at each end a staircase tower entering from the same. The building has a very fascinating turreted appearance, as seen either from the platform or from the steeply rising street outside. The wide entrance gateway has a depth of "ingo" of nearly six feet, being the thickness of the wall, and permitting sufficient width for a passage over the top, between the two front towers, as seen on Plate 38.

Entering into the main building from the courtyard by the porch we reach the hall, fifty-three feet long (including staircase) by twenty feet wide, and lighted from both sides. At the south end of the hall there is one of several fine stone chimney-pieces in the building, and at the north end a dignified open timber stair, which leads to the floor above. Opposite the first floor landing communication with the upper floor is continued by means of another stair (a feature not uncommon in houses of this period) within the turret already referred to as in the north-east corner of the courtyard; but the principal stair for the upper floors, and especially for the ballroom (at that period a frequent feature in the larger houses), was within the south-east tower. The rooms mostly entering through each other, it would be possible to circulate almost throughout the house by means of any of the stairs shown on the plans.

Returning to the ground floor, all the apartments on the north side of which are vaulted, there is the large kitchen with its great arched fireplace next the street. Beyond the kitchen is the store or larder, which leads by two wide openings into an unvaulted passage communicating with a garden on the north side of the house.

The eastern part of the north wing is occupied by a stillroom, or butler's room, and two wine cellars. As a large fireplace with circular domed oven at one end (discovered since the plan was made) exists in the larger of these rooms, it may be assumed that this was the original kitchen.

The south range of buildings evidently comprised the private family suite of the lord and lady, a waiting-room entering from the courtyard, together with the rooms projecting into the garden on the south, which may be regarded as dressing-rooms and strong-rooms. The room next the street would doubtless be the porter's room. The outer doorway to the stair would be the private entrance for the family.

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

The part of the house built by Sir William Alexander included the whole of the east range, with the porch and round tower, and as far westward as the gable separating the private room from the waiting-room on the south side, as will be seen from the view of the courtyard, shown on Plate 37. The original rybats or corner stones are seen here, ornamented alternately with the half-round ring and roundel, clearly indicating that the original gable wall ended here. The part of the north wing nearest the east range was also built by Sir William. We think there is evidence in the building that at first the eastern part, together with the short wings westward, was built, and that later these wings were continued westward to the street. The initials of the Earl of Stirling and those of his countess, Janet, daughter of Sir William Erskine of Balgony, will be found throughout the building, with the date 1632 on the porch and at a dormer window on the eastern elevation.

The remaining southern and western parts of the house were built by the Argylls, the later addition having the date 1674 over the entrance door of the south-western turret at the level of the platform. The house obviously continued at one time farther down the street to the south, as seen on Plates 35 and 40. Here the front wall still remains to the height of the ground floor storey, with five windows and one exceedingly nice doorway. This is evidently a remnant of the Argyll mansion erected in 1664.* On the pediment over each of these, as well as on other parts of the house built by the Argylls, there is carved in stone their crest: a boar's head erased, fesswise.

The history of the connection between the families of Argyll and Alexander cannot be fully considered here, excepting to state that William Alexander was born in 1580, and that leaving Glasgow College he travelled about with Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll. He became a great favourite of King James, and assisted him with his version of the Psalms. He still retains a conspicuous place among the earlier Scottish poets. King James granted him, in 1621, a Charter of Nova Scotia, with the privilege of creating baronets. This grant was not made much use of, but on the succession of Charles I., in 1625, the privilege was renewed, and so successfully that Sir William became very wealthy.† He was created Viscount Stirling in 1630. With the fees from these Baronets of Nova Scotia he grew rich and built this house. He was, it is melancholy to know, reduced to poverty before his death in 1640. Happy for Sir William if he in his adversity recalled his own lines written before 1604‡—

> "But I scorne fortune, and was ever free
> From that dead wealth, depending on her power;
> My treasure still I beare about with me,
> Which neither time nor tyrants can devoure."

The arms of the Earl of Stirling are preserved in a remarkably fine stone panel over the entrance porch, with ornately carved frame characteristic of the period. The quarterings of the shield are: First and fourth, parted per pale argent and sable, a chevron and in base a crescent, all counterchanged, for Alexander; Second and third, or, a galley, sails furled, oars in action, sable, between three cross crosslets fitchée gules, for Allaster: Over all an inescutcheon of the arms of Nova Scotia. Crest, a beaver erect proper. Supporters; dexter, a savage holding an arrow in his exterior hand; sinister, a mermaid holding a comb in her exterior hand. Motto above "Per Mare per Terras" ("Through Sea and Land"), and below "Aut Spero aut Sperno" ("I Hope or Despise").

There is a coronet of a viscount above the shield, and from it rises a full-faced closed helmet. The vicecomital coronet shows that this carved panel must have been executed between 1630 and 1633.

The dexter supporter is probably meant for a Red Indian; his right arm has been broken, but

* *The Story of the Argyll Lodging*, by James Ronald, 1906, p. 173.
† *The Poetical Works of Sir Wm. Alexander*, vol. i. p. 15. (Maurice Ogle & Co., Glasgow, 1870.)
‡ *Ibid.* p. 204, "The Tragedy of Crœsus."

almost certainly held an arrow or some kind of long feathered barb. He has a kind of kilt round his body, but in some heraldic representations the kilt takes the form of a deep fringe of feathers.*

The Argylls had a connection with the town of Stirling long before their connection with this house. Earl Colin Campbell acquired, in 1481, two tenements in Stirling, and Moysie states † that at the end of 1593-4 "the King and Queen went to Stirling and ludgit in the Erle of Ergyles house thare." The Argylls seem to have come into possession of this mansion-house about 1640, and the ninth Earl carried out additions in 1674. Two years later he was obliged to carry off the furniture of his Stirling mansion to a secure place in the Highlands, "lest it should be seized for debt."‡ This was the earl who engaged in the political designs of Monmouth, for which he lost his life in Edinburgh in 1685.

The original roof would almost certainly have stone slates and ridges. There is still lying in the garden a broken stone finial, two to three feet high, surmounted with a crescent of the kind so often found at this period.

It is of some interest to record that when some roof repairs were being lately carried out, there was found at the wall-head fronting the gateway the skeleton of a cat, a good photograph of which we saw in the house. A remarkable reference to such well-known superstitious practices by way of the propitiatory sacrifice of animals in the dedication of buildings, etc., will be found in the "Address to the De'il," by Burns.

The house being in close proximity to the Castle, there was no need to fortify it; the enclosing wall was security enough. The situation of the house is magnificent. The outlook over the little garden, with the town of Stirling lying below, the far-stretching plain to the south-east, the Ochil Hills on the north, and with the Forth below winding its seaward way, is altogether entrancing.

The building is at the present time in a good state of repair structurally, having been since the end of the eighteenth century owned by the Government. The fact of its having been occupied as a military hospital has doubtless contributed to its preservation. It has been in charge of H.M. Office of Works since 1906, and is, apart from certain risks consequent upon military occupation, now in safe keeping.

* Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King-of-Arms, has furnished the heraldic details from which the above description has been taken, and has kindly consented to assist the editors in this way in future. This is gratefully acknowledged, and will be much appreciated by those interested in heraldry.

† Moysie's *Memoirs* (Bannatyne Club), p. 112.

‡ *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 373.

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

GENERAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

VIEW OF THE COURTYARD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

VIEW OF COURTYARD FROM THE NORTH-WEST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

COURTYARD LOOKING TO SOUTH-WEST

COURTYARD LOOKING TO NORTH-WEST

Photographs by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

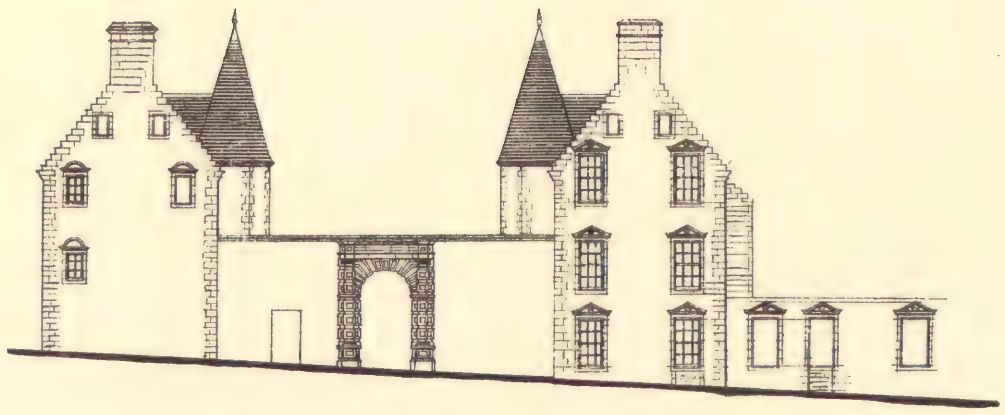
ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

FRAGMENT OF FRONT WALL OF S. WING OF 1664 MANSION

PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE FROM HALF LANDING

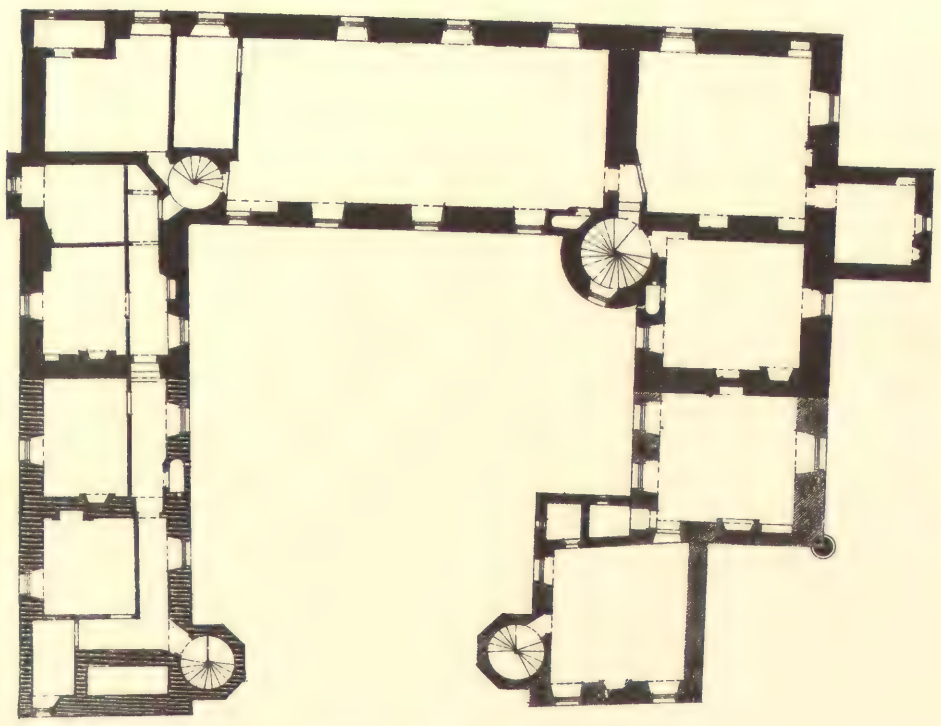
Photographs by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.



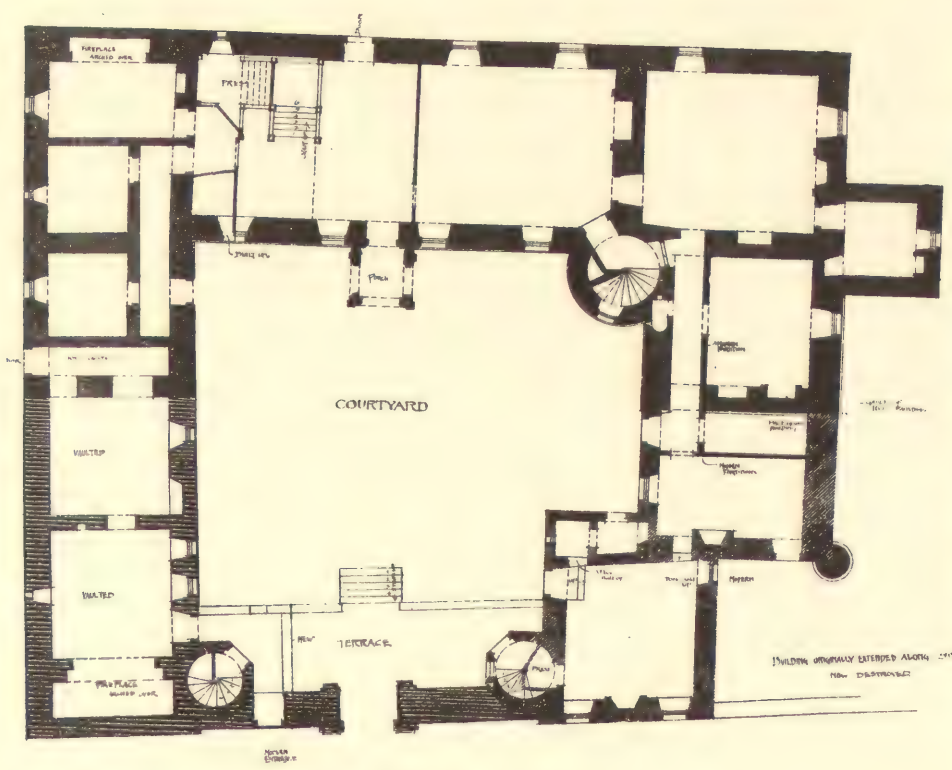
WEST ELEVATION TO STREET

ELEVATION OF S. SIDE OF COURTYARD

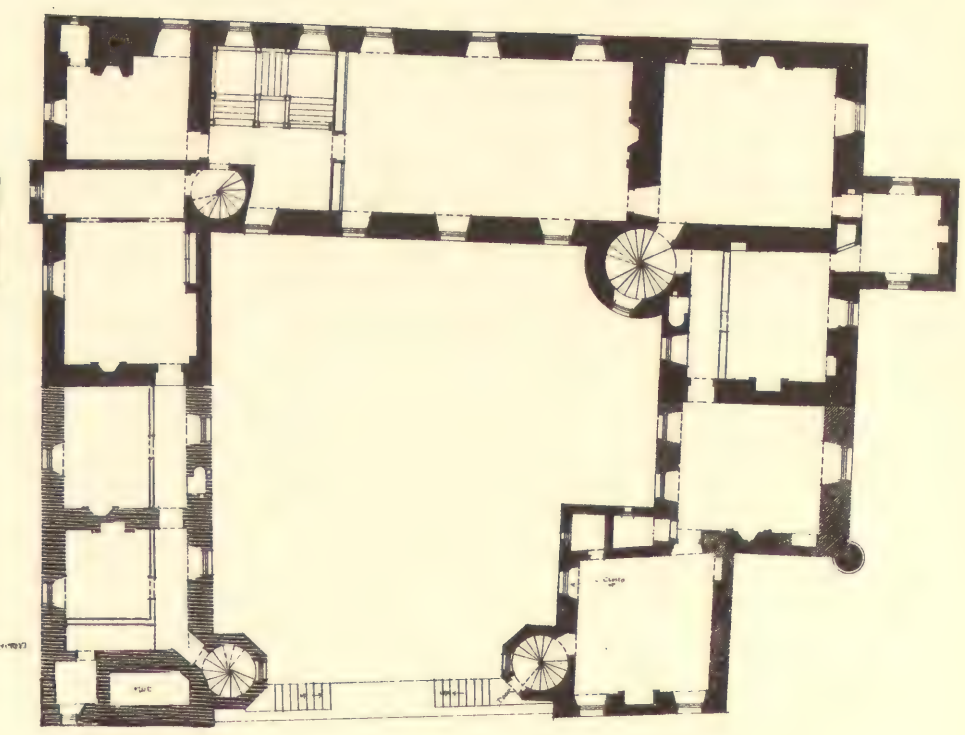


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

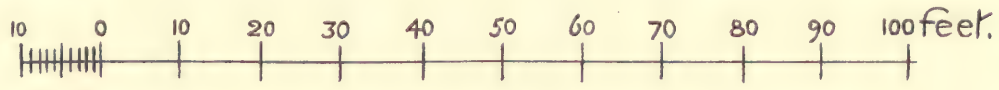
FRONT ELEVATION TO COURT



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



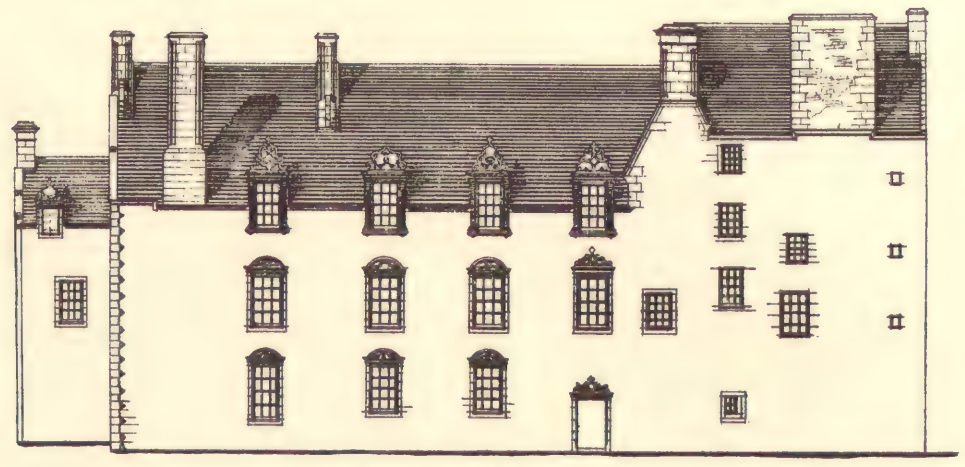
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

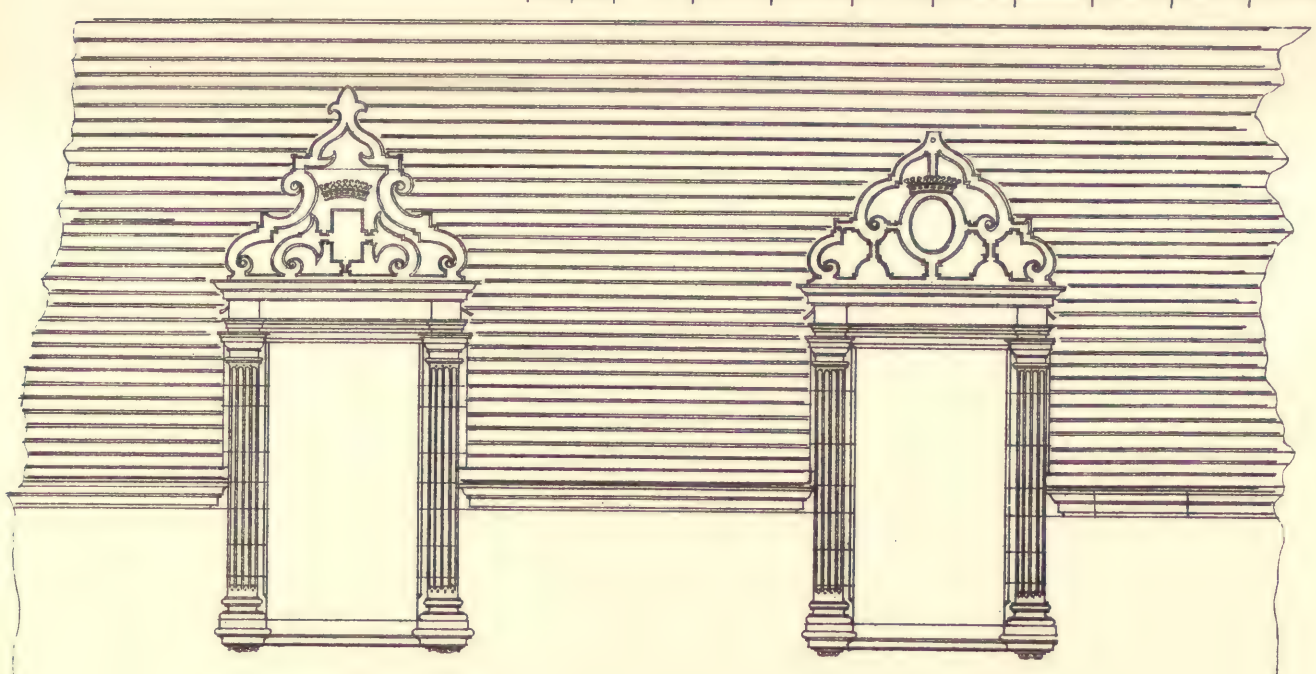
ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

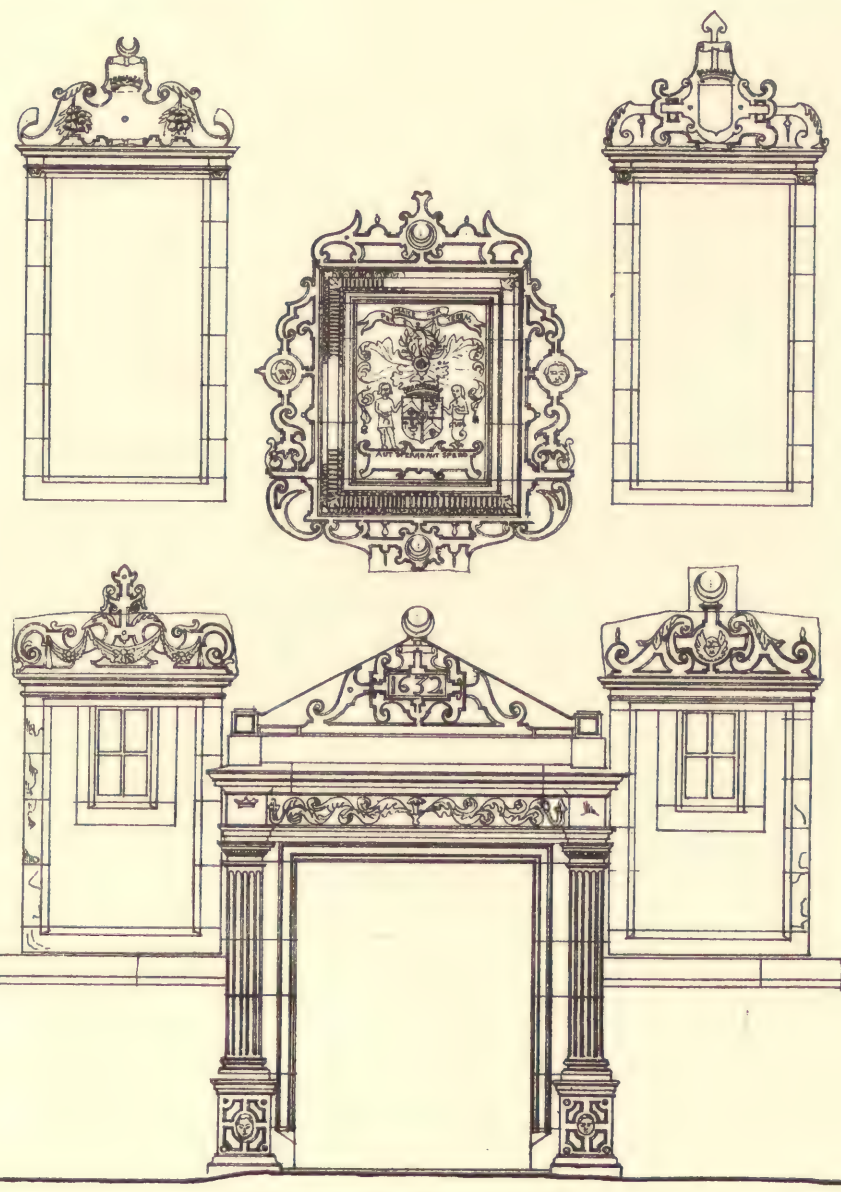
ELEVATION OF N. SIDE OF COURTYARD



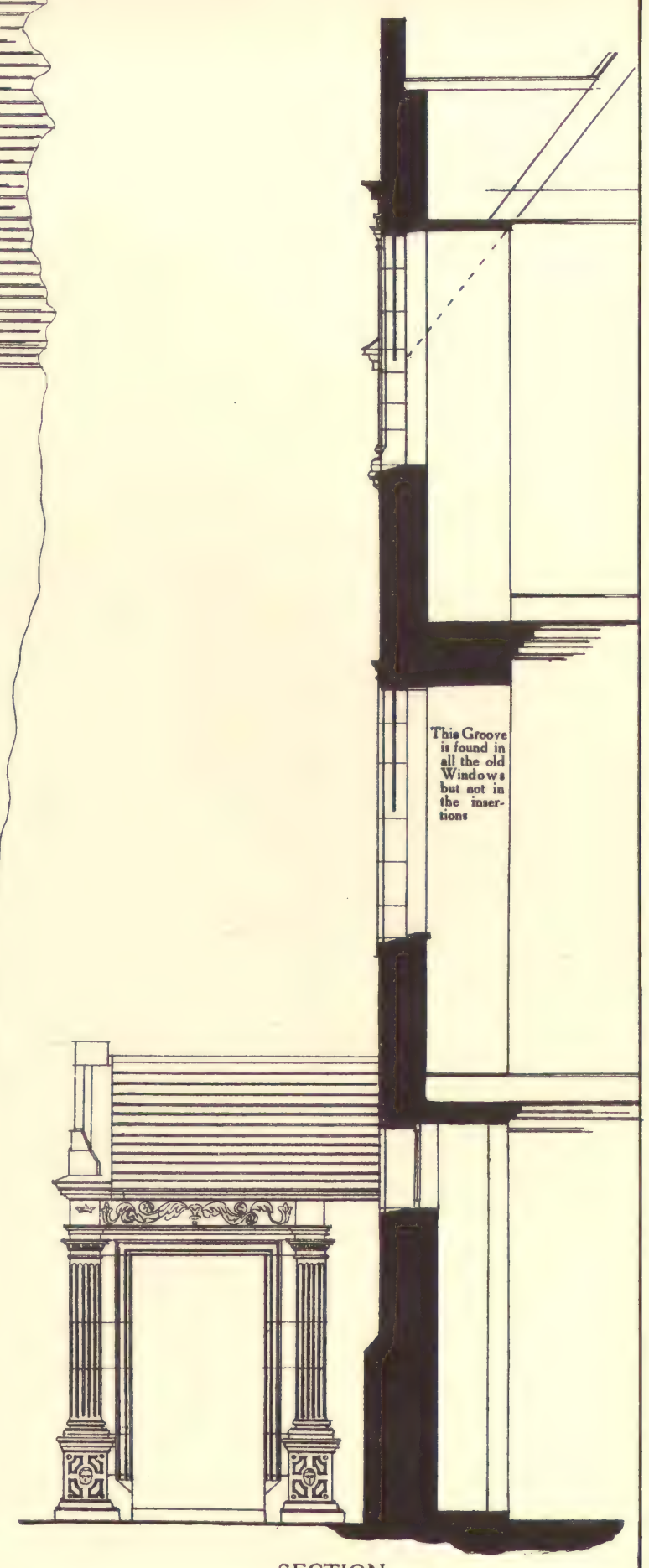
EAST ELEVATION

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 feet





CENTRE PART OF WEST ELEVATION TO COURTYARD

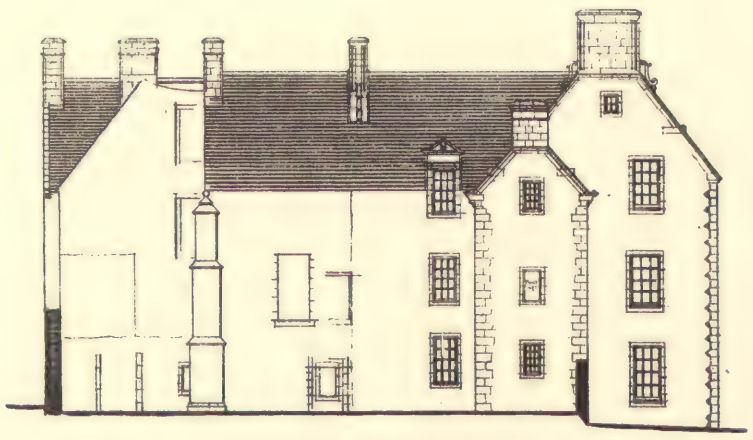


SECTION

Ins: 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 feet

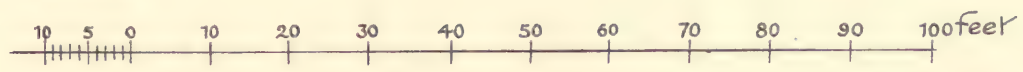
From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.



SOUTH ELEVATION

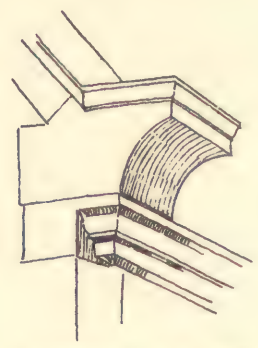
NORTH ELEVATION



DETAILS OF WINDOWS, ETC.
EAST ELEVATION

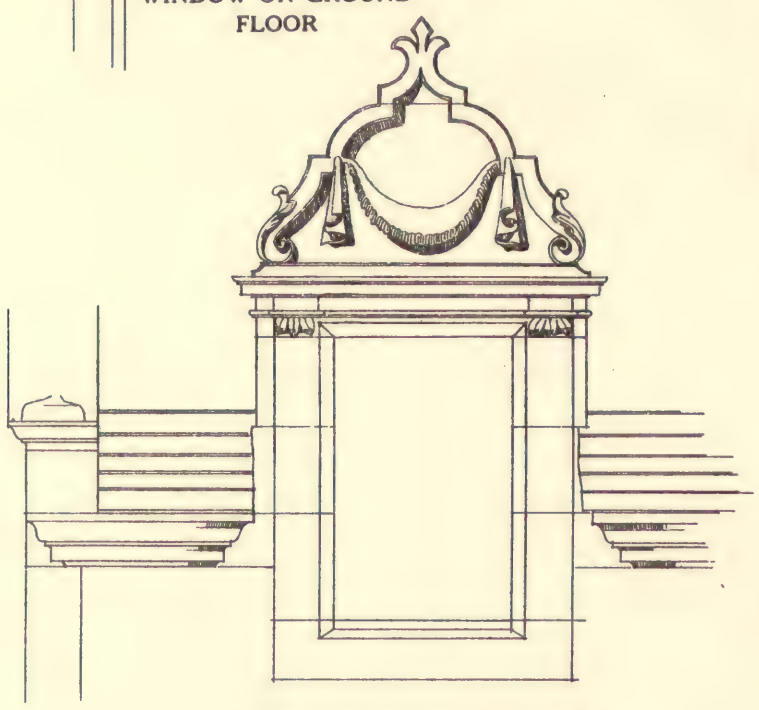
WINDOW ON GROUND FLOOR

WINDOW ON GROUND FLOOR

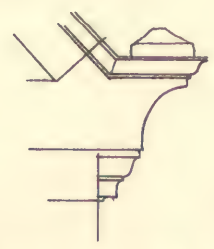


SKETCH OF SKEW

WINDOW ON FIRST FLOOR

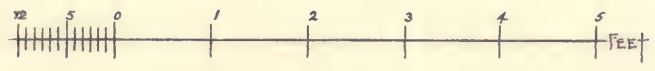


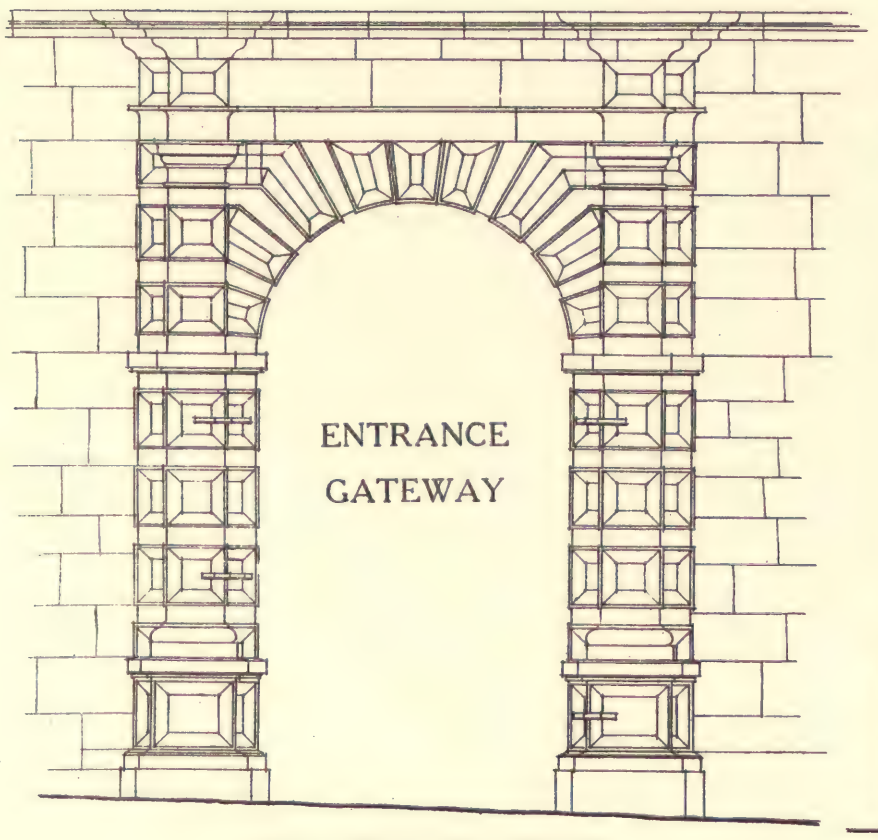
WINDOW IN SMALL GABLE
(walled up)



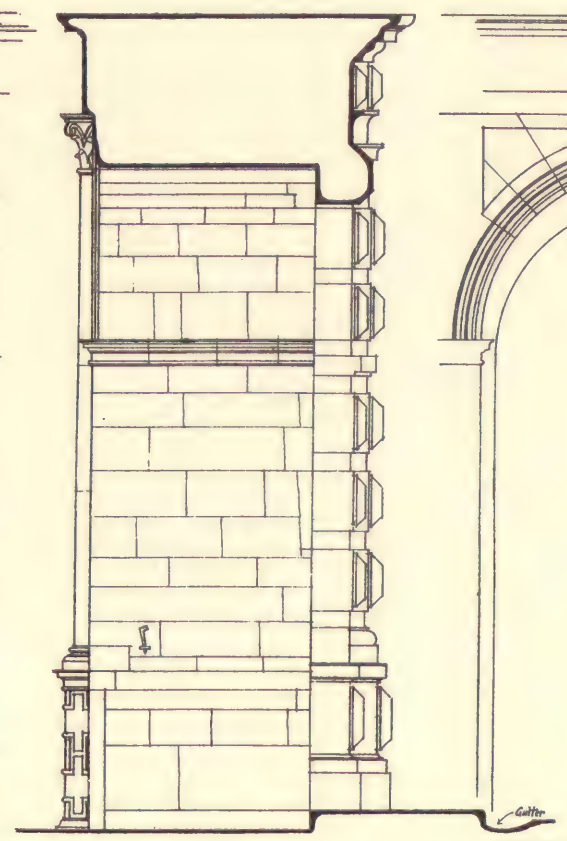
SIDE ELEVATION OF SKEW

WINDOW ON FIRST FLOOR

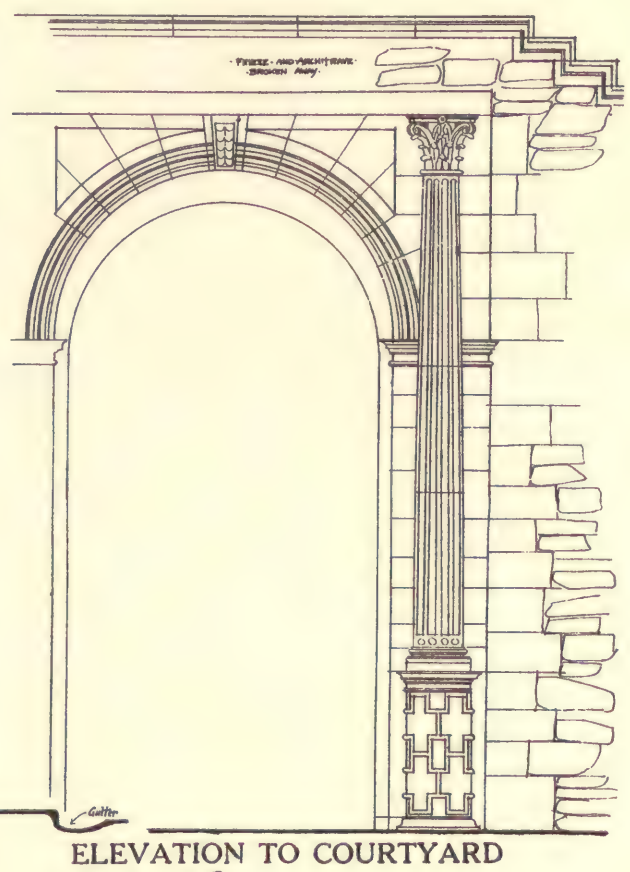




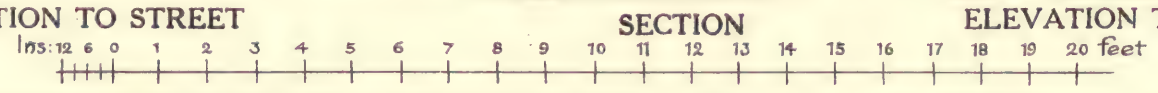
ELEVATION TO STREET



SECTION

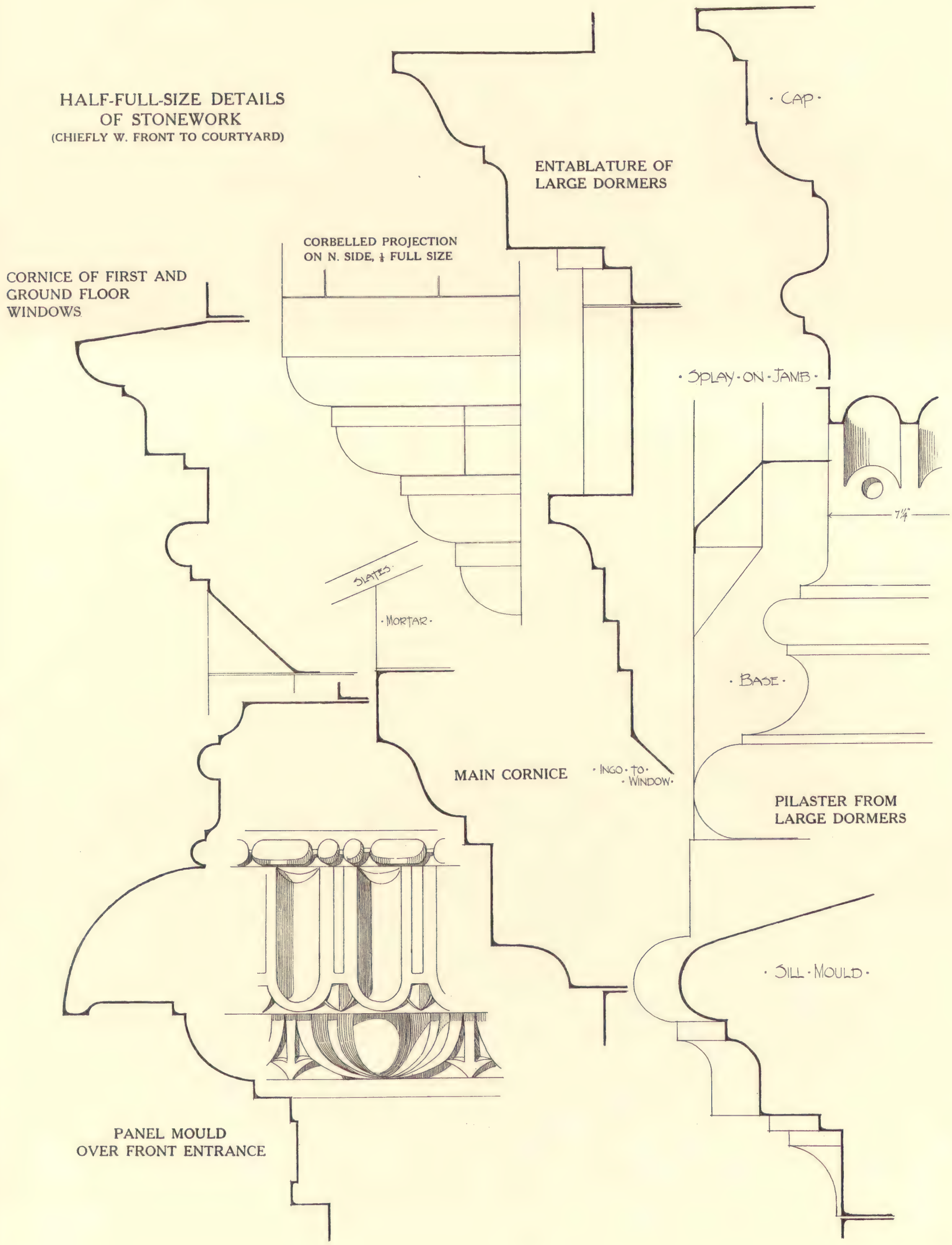


ELEVATION TO COURTYARD



From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

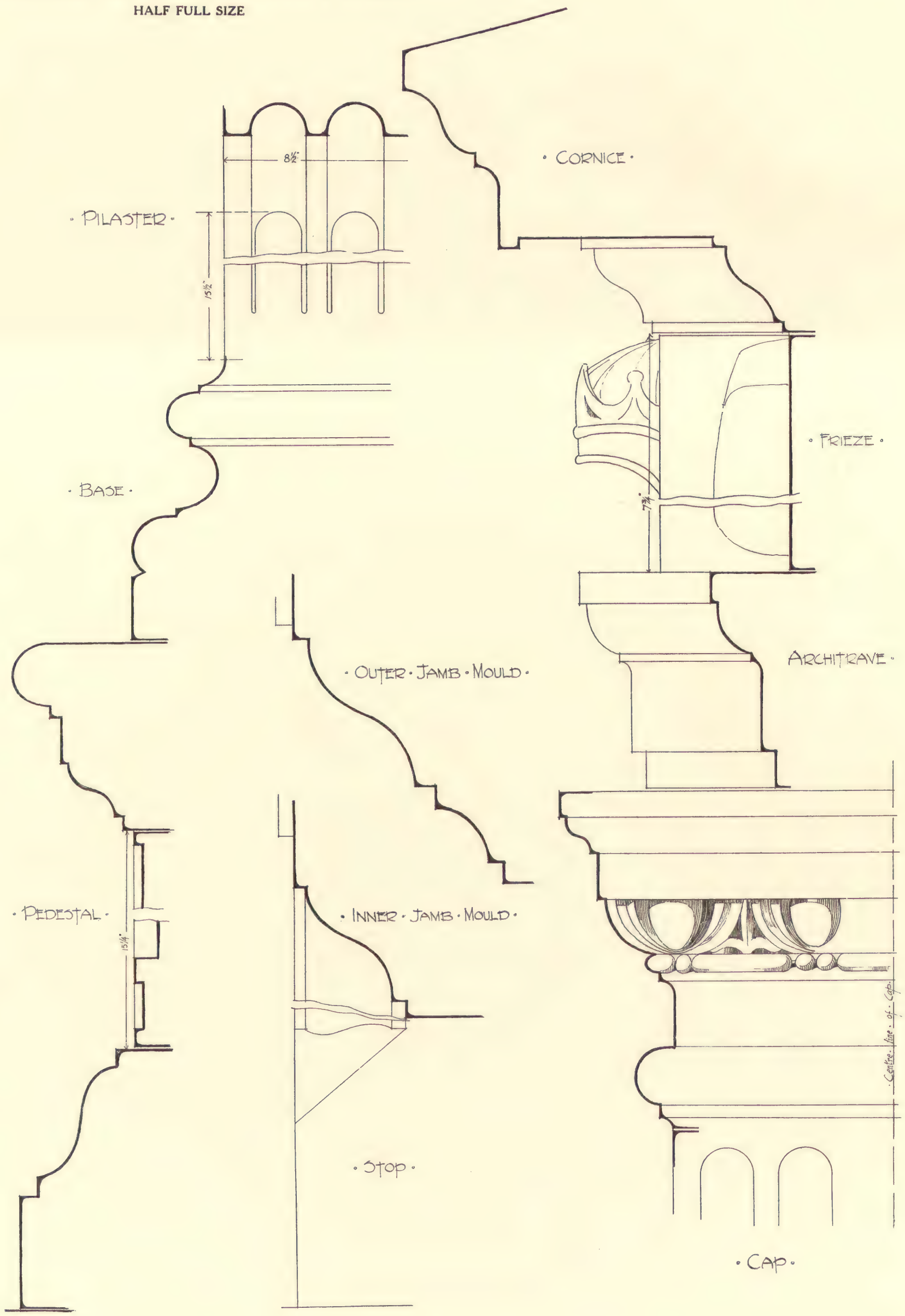


From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

STONEWORK DETAILS OF ENTRANCE PORCH

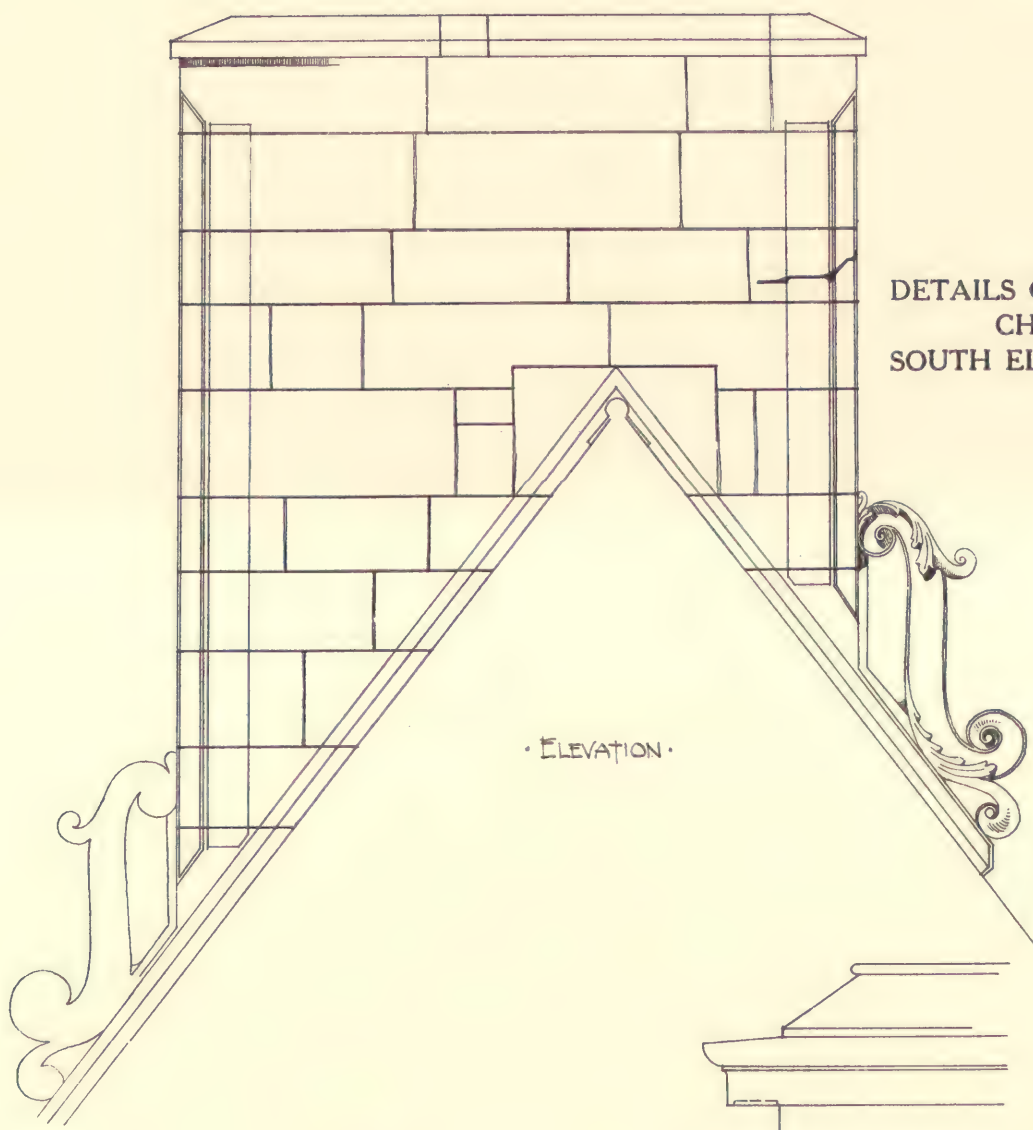
HALF FULL SIZE



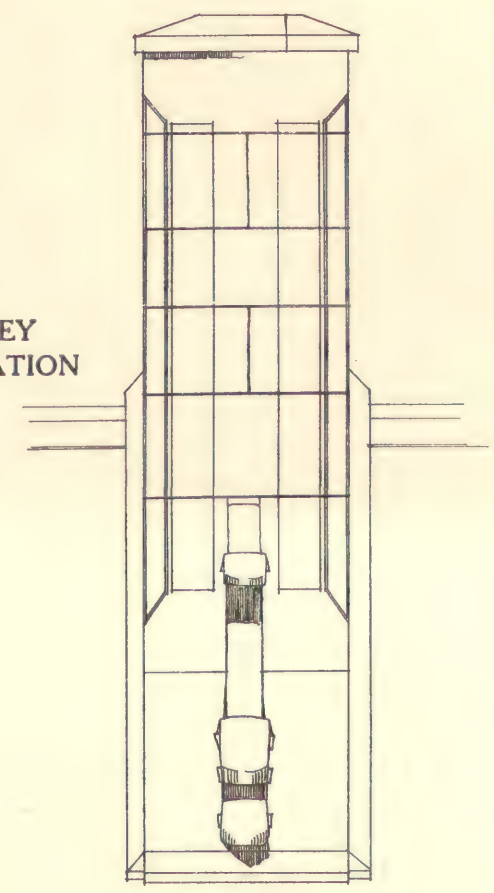
From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

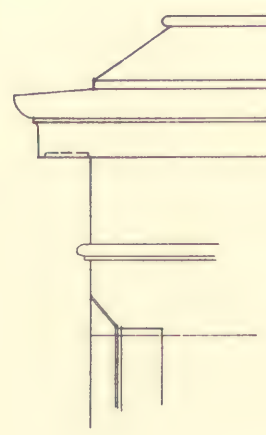
STONEWORK DETAILS



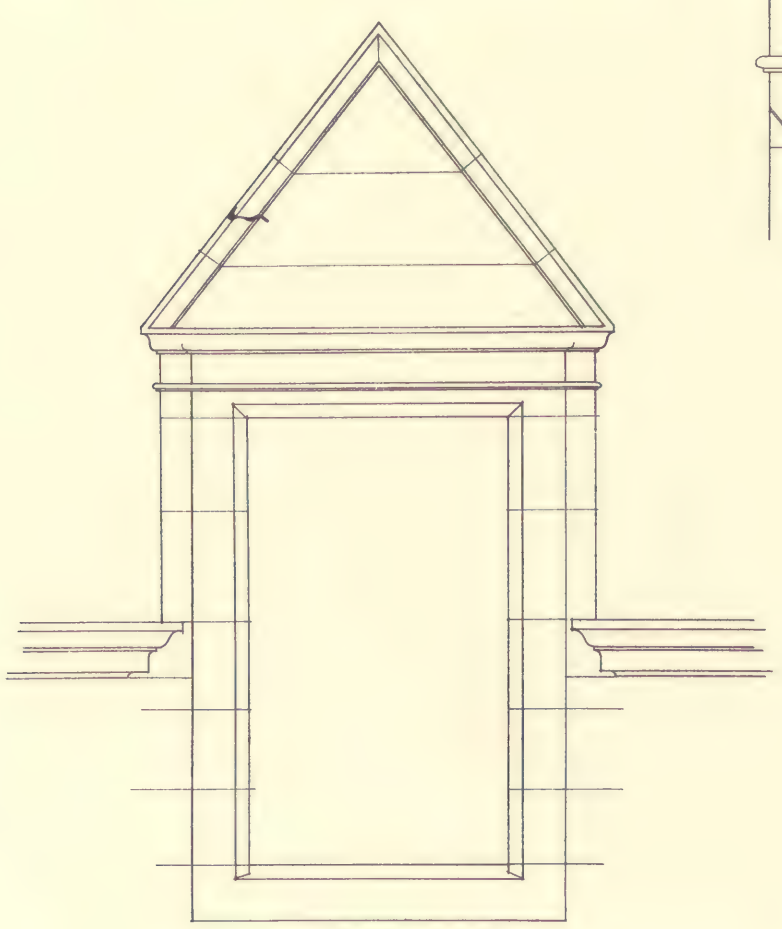
DETAILS OF
CHIMNEY
SOUTH ELEVATION



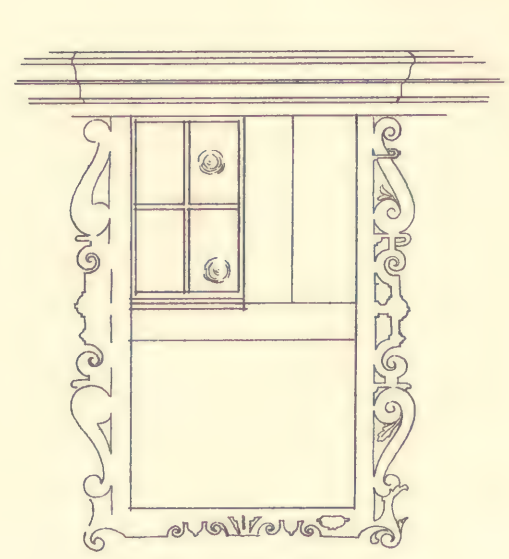
· END · ELEVATION ·



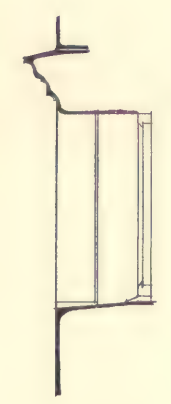
CHIMNEY COPE FROM
EAST ELEVATION



DORMER FROM N. ELEVATION

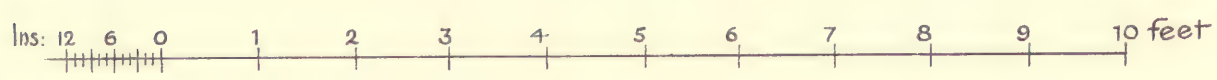


· ELEVATION ·



· SECTION ·

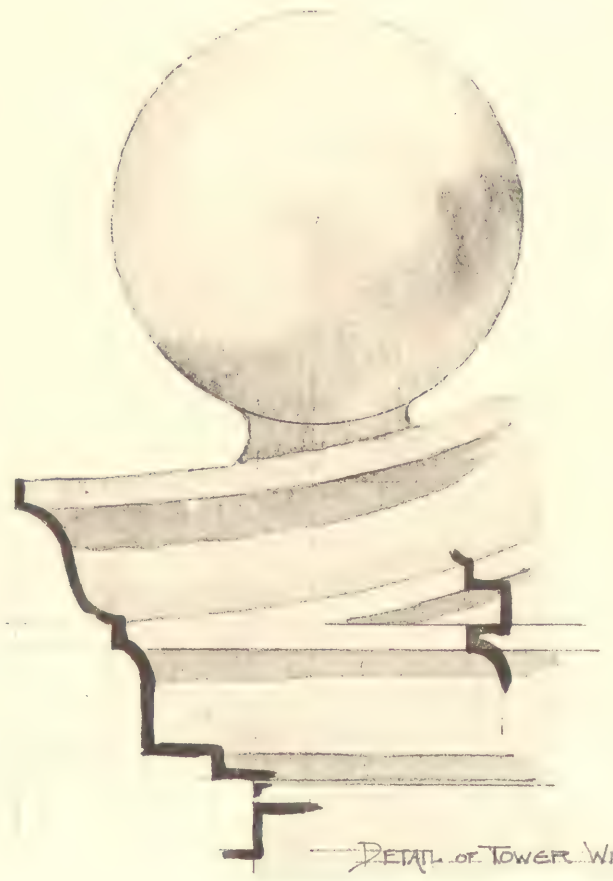
WINDOW IN TOWER
AT S.E. CORNER OF COURTYARD



From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

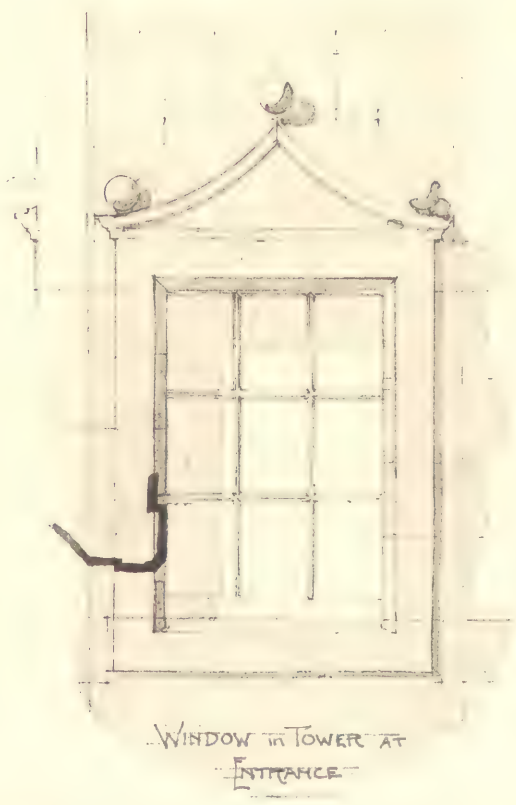
ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

STONEWORK DETAILS

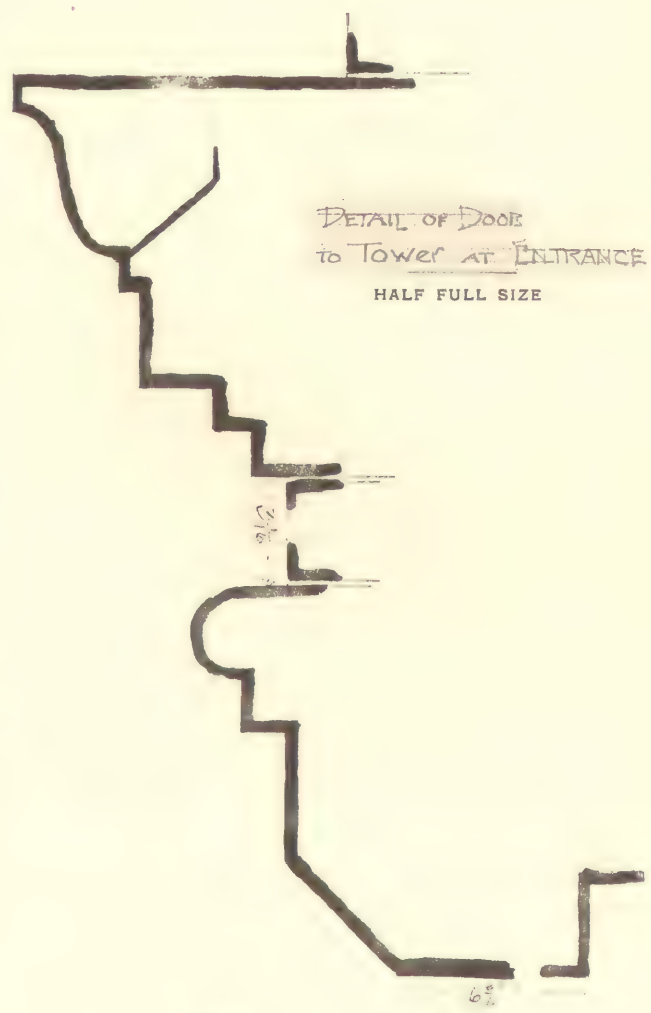


Detail of Tower Window

HALF FULL SIZE

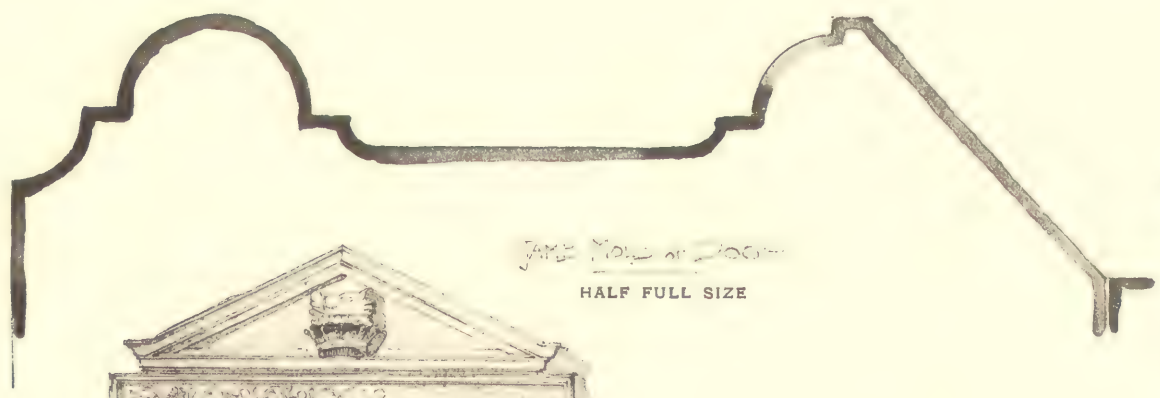


Window in Tower at Entrance



Detail of Door to Tower at Entrance

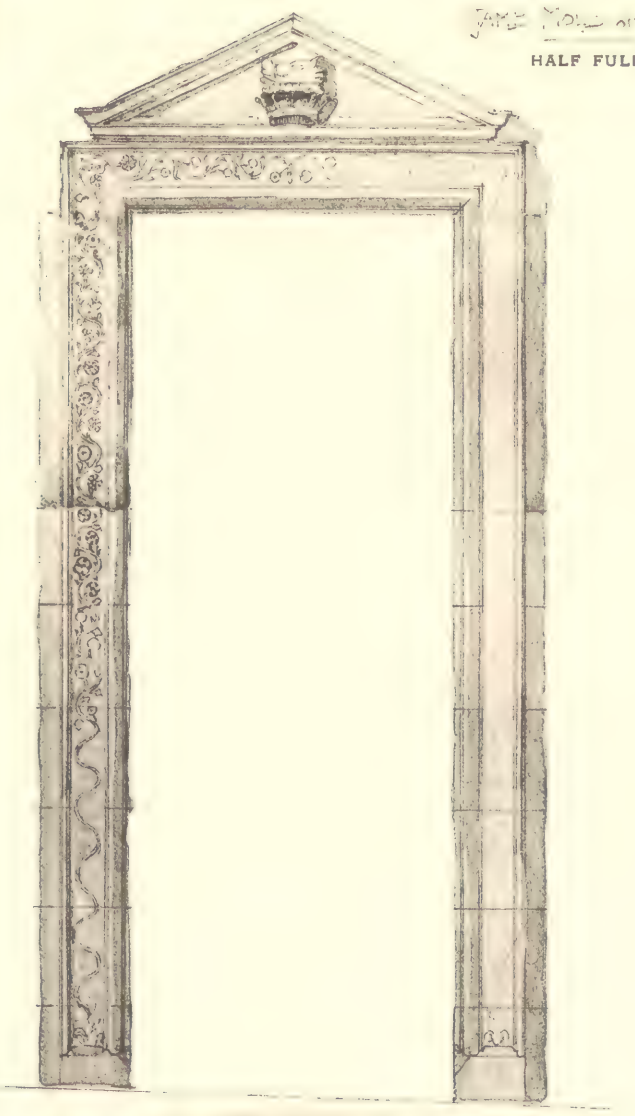
HALF FULL SIZE



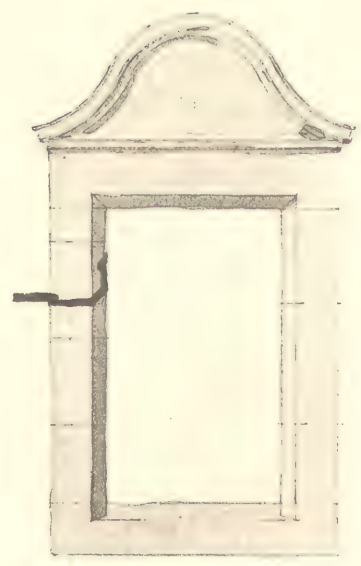
Jamb Moulding of Door

HALF FULL SIZE

Head of Door to Tower at Entrance



Door of Portion now Pulled Down



Window from N. Front Gable

Finial at present in Courtyard

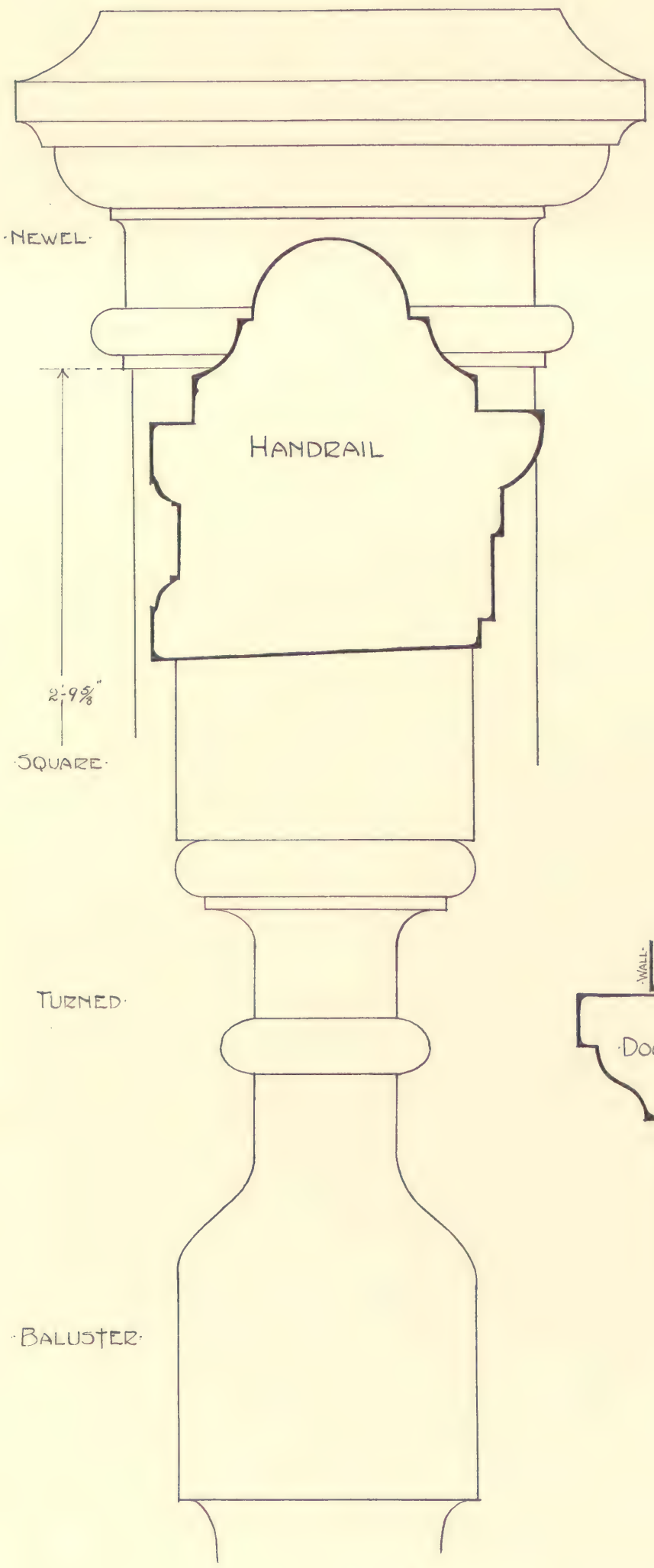
1/8th full Size

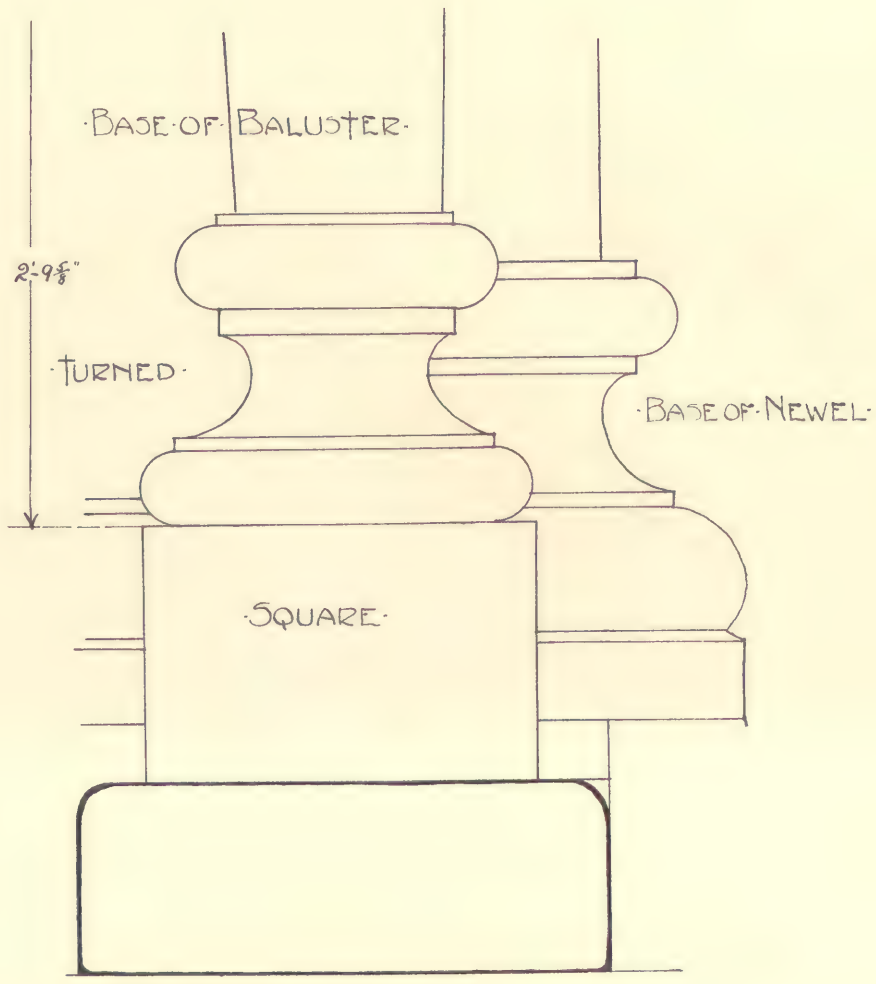
From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

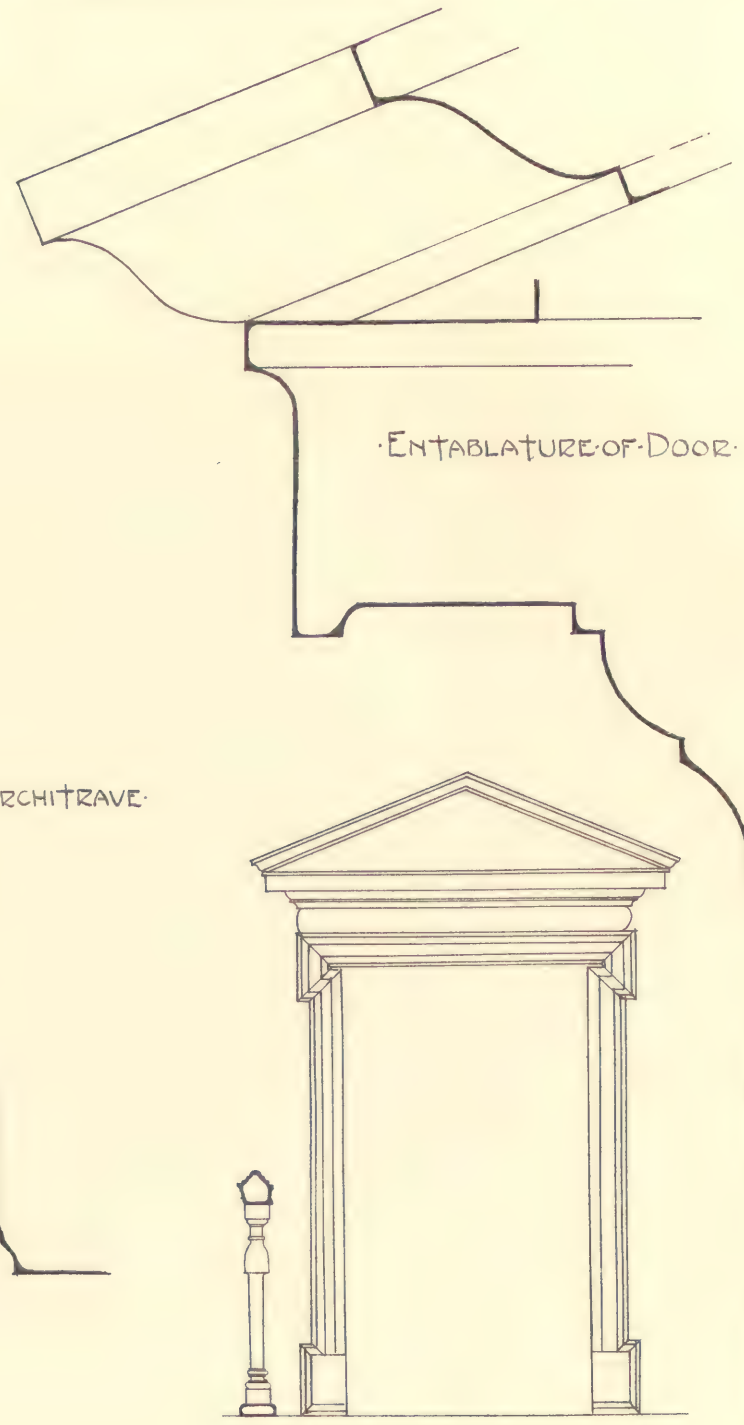
ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

DETAILS OF STAIRCASE AND DOOR IN HALL

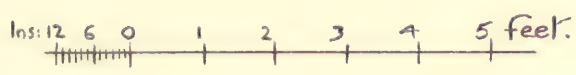
HALF FULL SIZE







ELEVATION OF DOORWAY



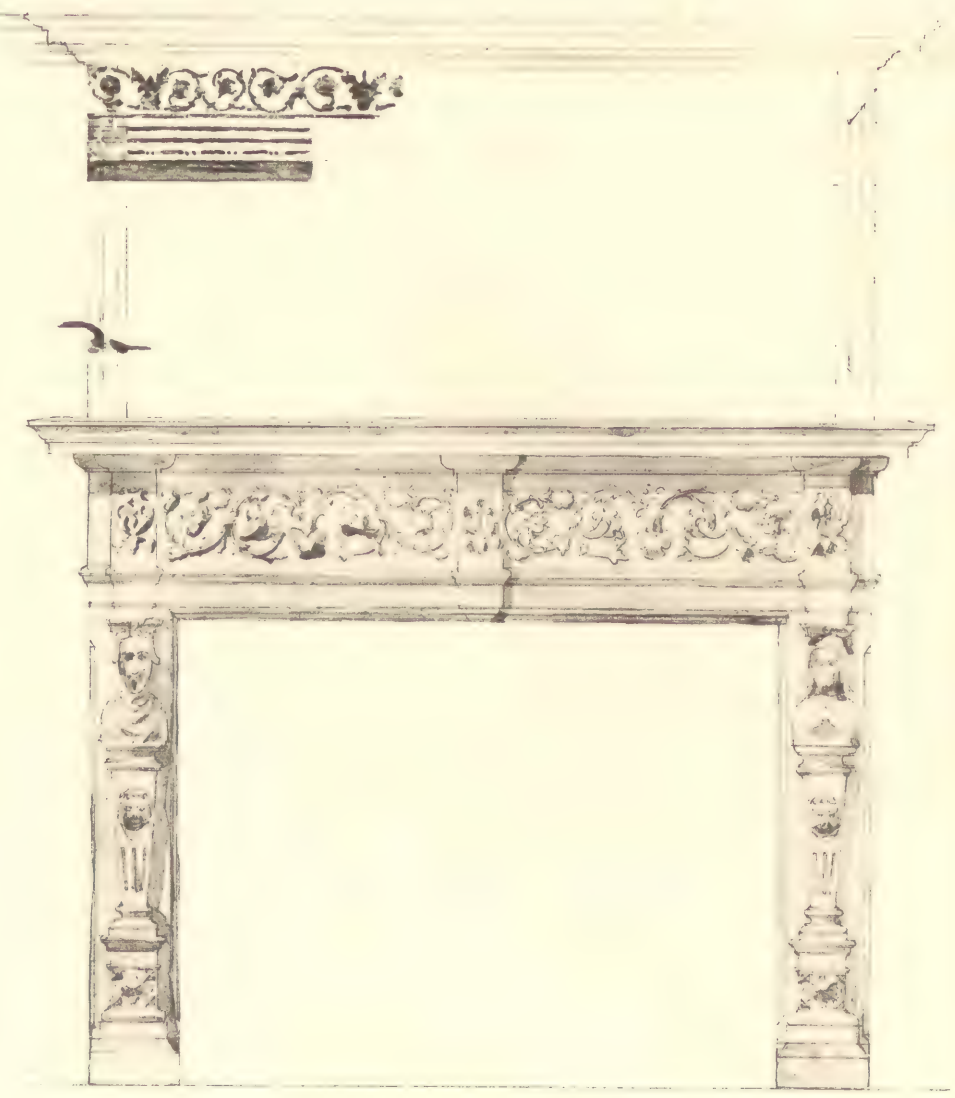
From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

ARGYLL LODGING, STIRLING.

STONE CHIMNEY-PIECES ON FIRST FLOOR

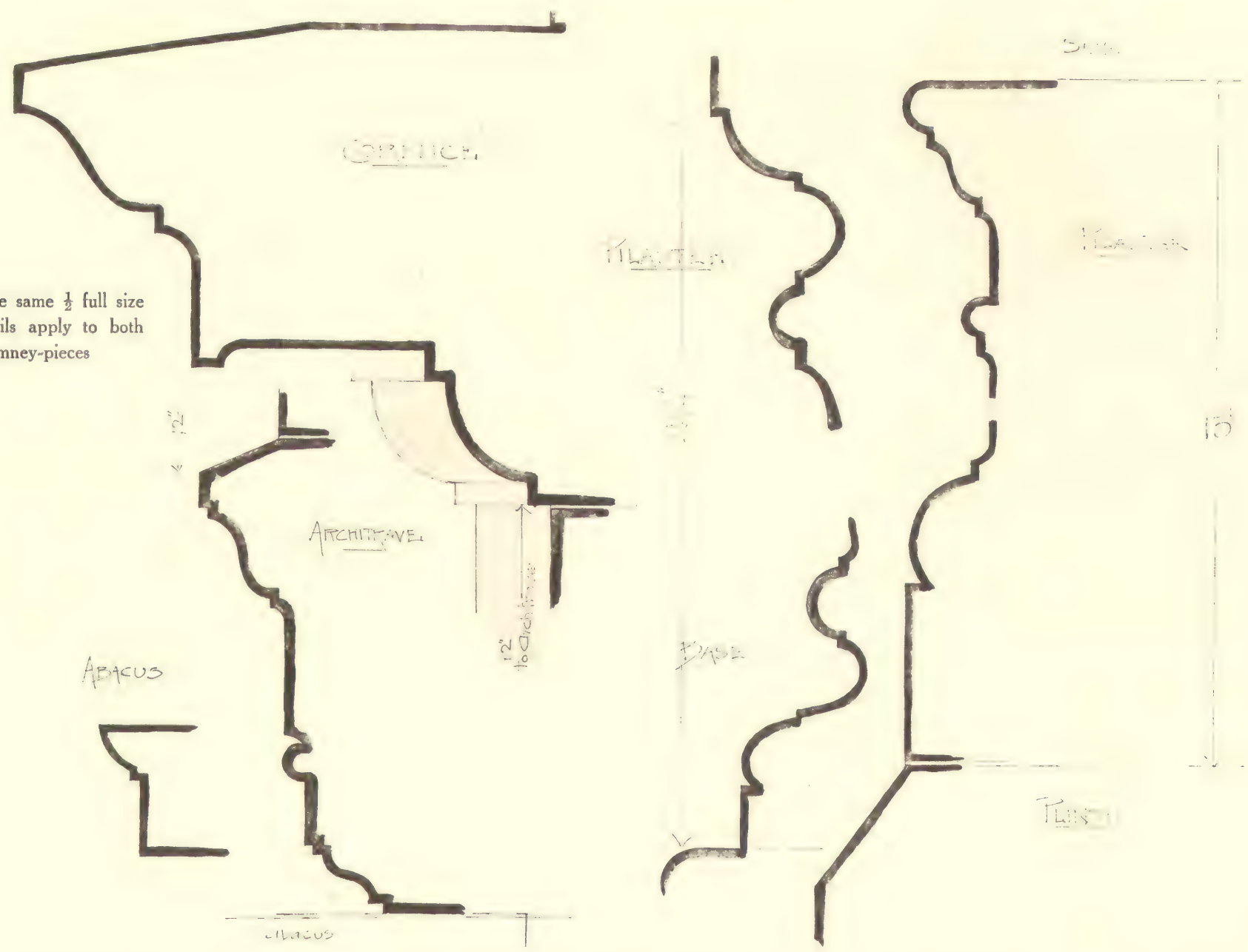
HALF-INCH SCALE AND HALF FULL SIZE

FROM S. E. ROOM



FROM DINING-ROOM

NOTE.—The same ½ full size details apply to both Chimney-pieces



From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

COWANE'S HOSPITAL, STIRLING.

(Plates 50 to 53.)

This interesting example of a house erected for a philanthropic purpose through the benefactions of a Scottish merchant of the seventeenth century is situated on the Castle Hill, Stirling, within about fifty yards of the south side of the parish church. The approach from the east up the steep street affords a fine general view of the building. With its quaint stone balustrade, stone-paved terrace, and picturesque skyline amid the surrounding trees, the effect is very pleasing. The terrace balustrade reminds one of that at the old castle of Barnbougle.

The house itself is of the E form of plan, the main building being seventy-four feet six inches in length by twenty-seven feet wide, with two wings about twenty-two feet square projecting northward, and with a tower in the centre of the north front eleven feet by ten feet three inches on plan, and about forty-four feet high to the top of cornice. The building, though small, is quite distinctive and full of character. The tower serves as the entrance porch, and contains the stair to the upper floor of the building. The tower itself is divided into four storeys. The two upper storeys appear to be of somewhat later date than the lower part, and have features in the centre of the front, while the two lower storeys have openings on one side. This disregard of symmetrical arrangement of architectural features, however, was a common characteristic of the period, as for instance the old tower of Glasgow College, to which, it may be mentioned, this tower has on a small scale some resemblance. A similar disregard for symmetry will be noticed in the gables of the north front of our building. In the tower niche there is a statue of the Founder, standing in an easy position with high-crowned hat in hand, and valuable as being a contemporary portrait. It was executed by John Mill, master mason, 1648-9, at a cost of £255 Scots. A stone panel over the front entrance bears the following inscription: "This Hospitall was erected and largly provyded by John Cowane, Deane of Gild, for the entertainement of decayed Gild Breither. John 1639 Cowane."

Fortunately records are available which furnish the history of the building. At a meeting of the Town Council of Stirling in 1634, Alexander Cowane reported that his deceased brother had bequeathed forty thousand merks "to be waired and bestowed upoun ane hospitall or almoushous to be buildit in sum commodious place within this burgh for sustenying thereintill the number of tuelf decayed gildbroder, burgessis and induellars of the said burgh . . . to be callit in all tyme cuming Cowane's Hospital." *

As already indicated the building was originally designed and erected as a hostel for the accommodation of twelve necessitous members of the Guild of Stirling merchants, burgesses, or inhabitants of Stirling. There would, doubtless, then be a common dining-hall, with necessary kitchen apartments, keeper's accommodation, and dormitories for sleeping on the upper floor. The pensioners ceased, however, to reside within the hospital about 1700. During the eighteenth century the building was used as a meeting-place instead of as a residence for pensioners; the upper floor being known as the "Gildhall." Afterwards the place was adapted for, and used at various times, as a school, for flower shows, a Baptist church, a cholera hospital, etc. In 1852 the floor between the two halls was removed, a stained-glass memorial window being placed in the eastern gable.

It is curious for us nowadays to read about the arrangements for settling the design and the contract for the building of this house. Here is an extract from the hospital records: "Spent in the Clerk's House, with John Shearer, John Houston, and David Stevenson and the Clerk, when we were agreeing with James Rynd to build the house, he and his men at the devising of the plot of the house £2." † This account leaves obscure some interesting questions. Who was the architect? § In what tangible form did the design appear after the meeting in the clerk's house? How was the £2 spent? At any rate we know that Rynd and his men began the work in 1637, and that the dates carved over the doorway are 1638 and 1639.

The building as a whole has been well preserved. It has been from the first under the care of the town council,‡ and is in a good state of preservation. A caretaker resides within the house, which is open to visitors under the regulations of the town council.

* *The Stirling Merchant Gild and Life of John Cowane*, by David B. Morris, Town Clerk, Stirling, p. 301 (Jamieson & Munro Ltd., [1919).

† *Ibid.* p. 303.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 319: "The properties were conveyed" (by the Deed of Foundation) "to the Town Council, and the obligation was put upon them to see the trust fulfilled."

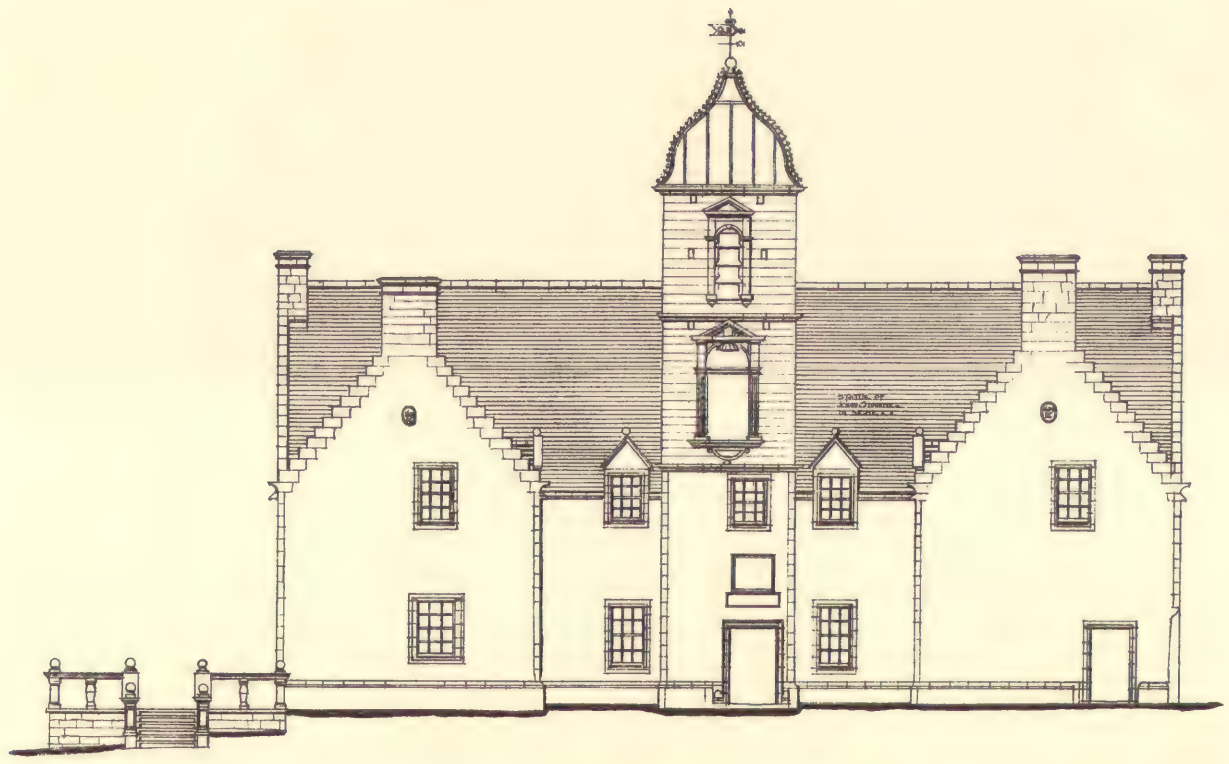
§ Mr Morris is of opinion that James Rynd was both the architect and the builder of the hospital.

COWANE'S HOSPITAL, STIRLING.

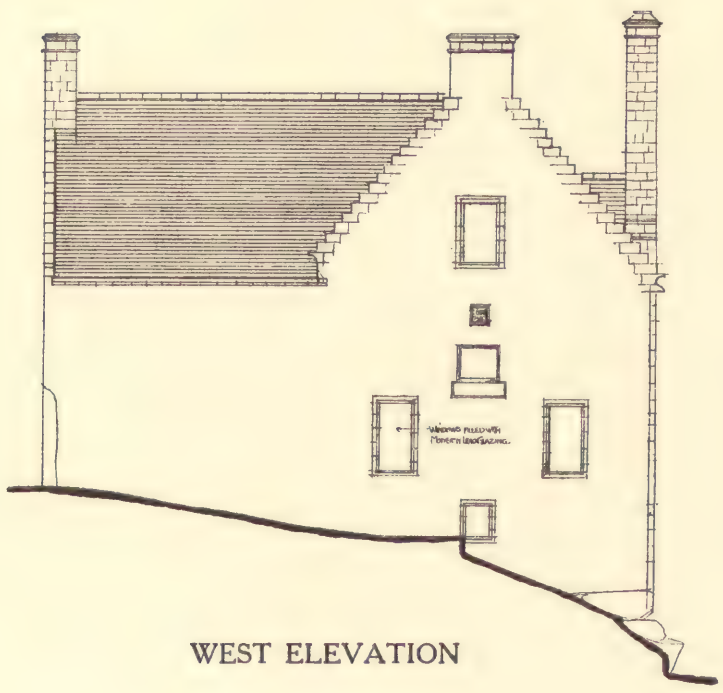
GENERAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

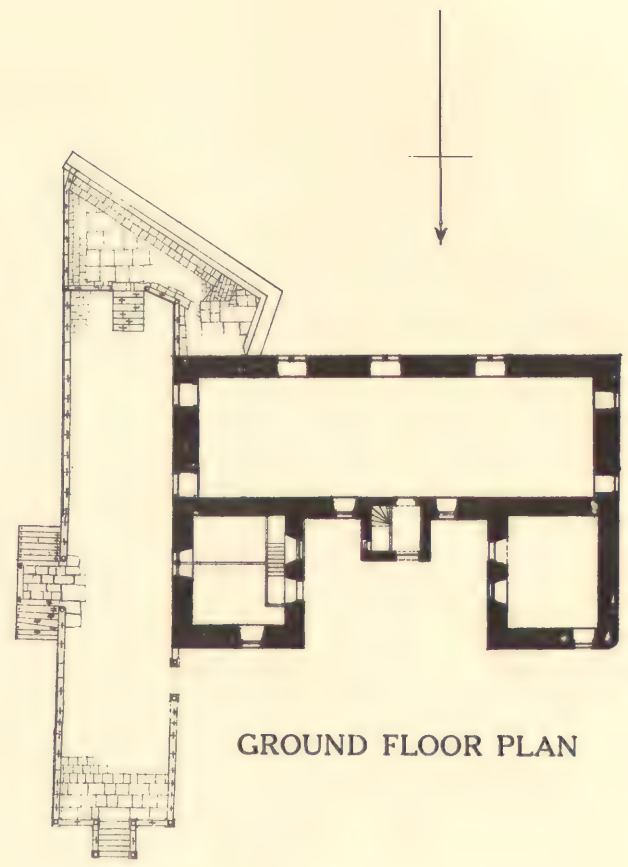
COWANE'S HOSPITAL, STIRLING.



NORTH ELEVATION

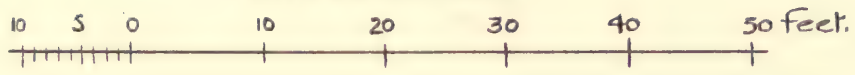


WEST ELEVATION

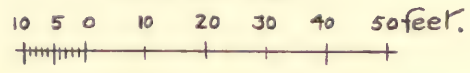


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

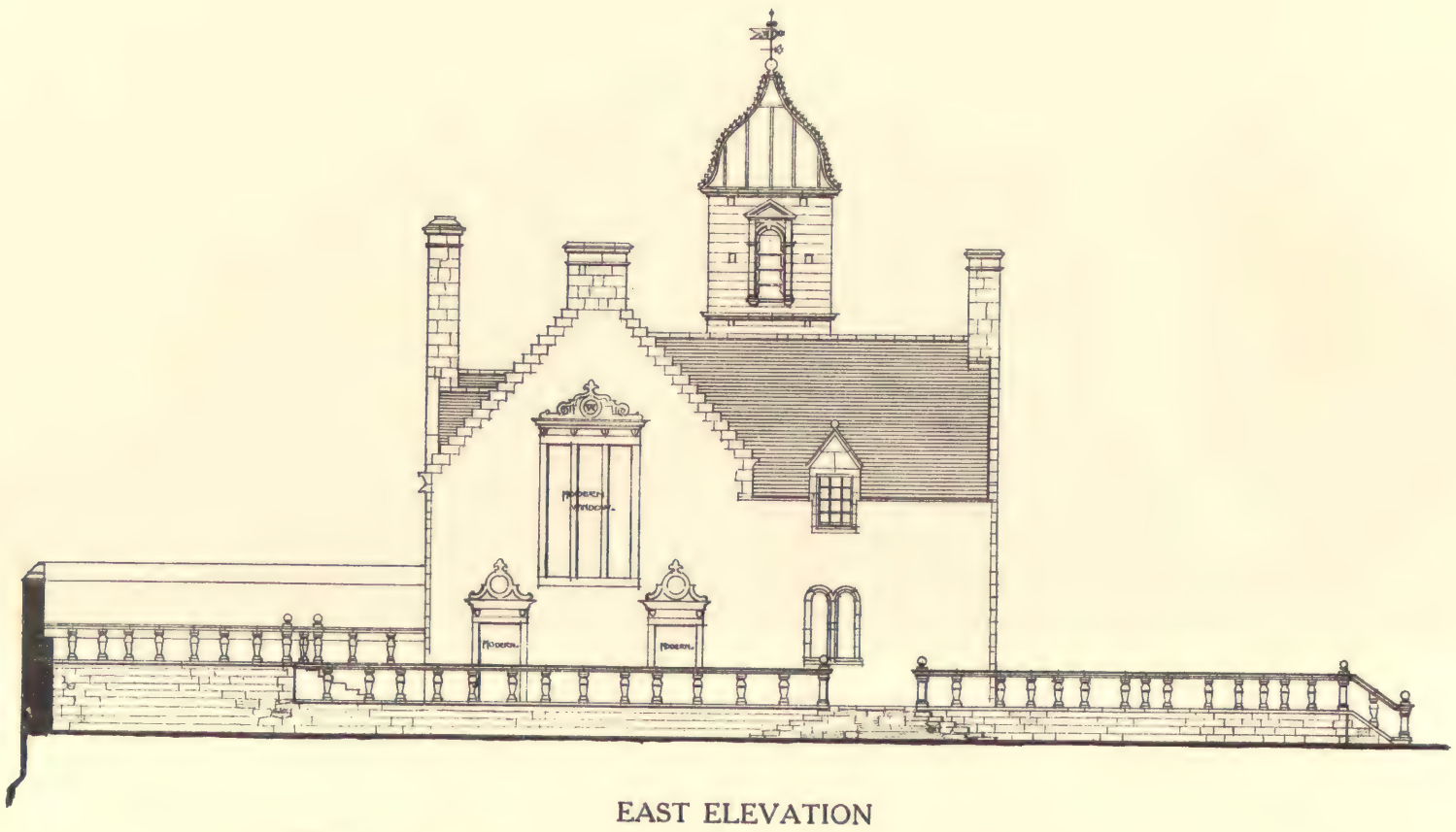


SCALE FOR PLAN

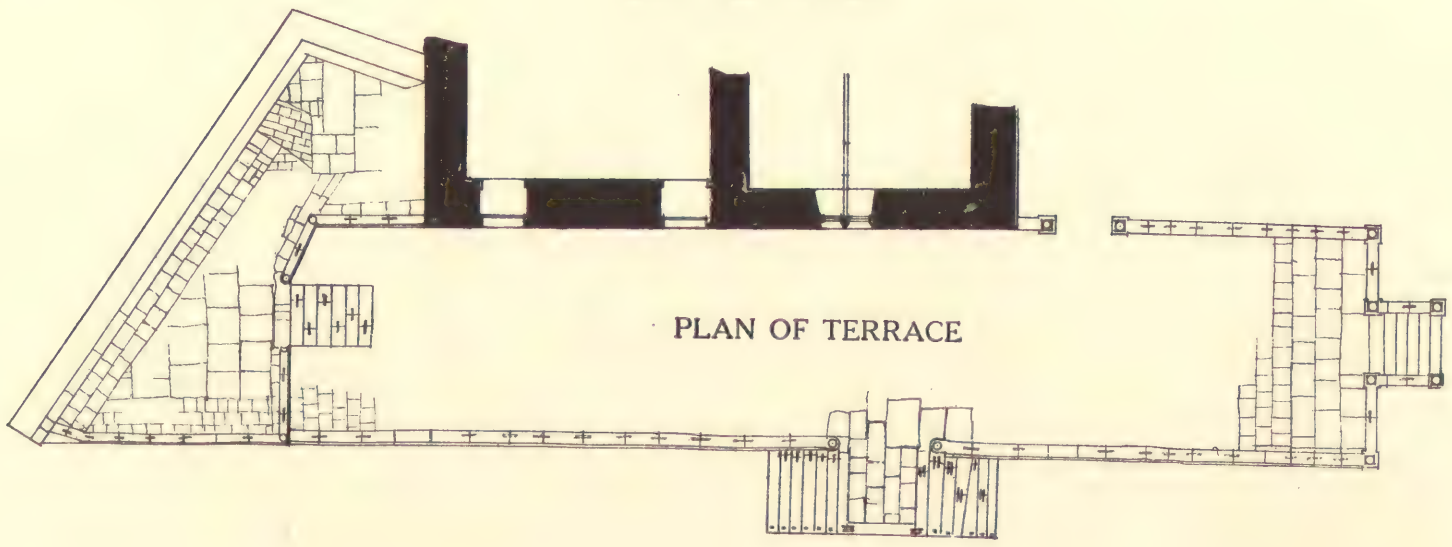


From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

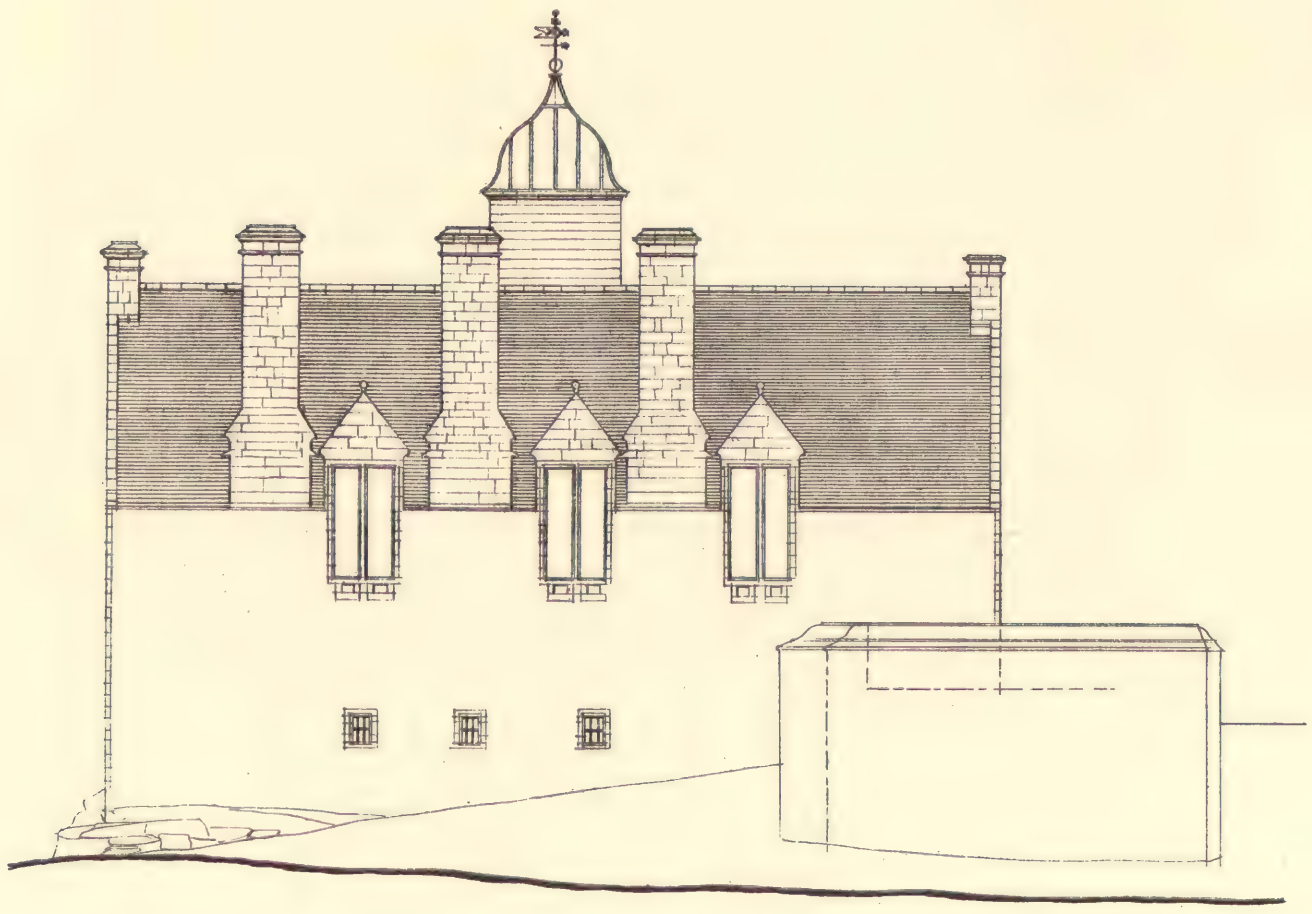
COWANE'S HOSPITAL, STIRLING.



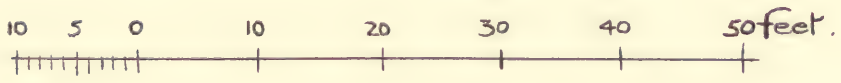
EAST ELEVATION



PLAN OF TERRACE

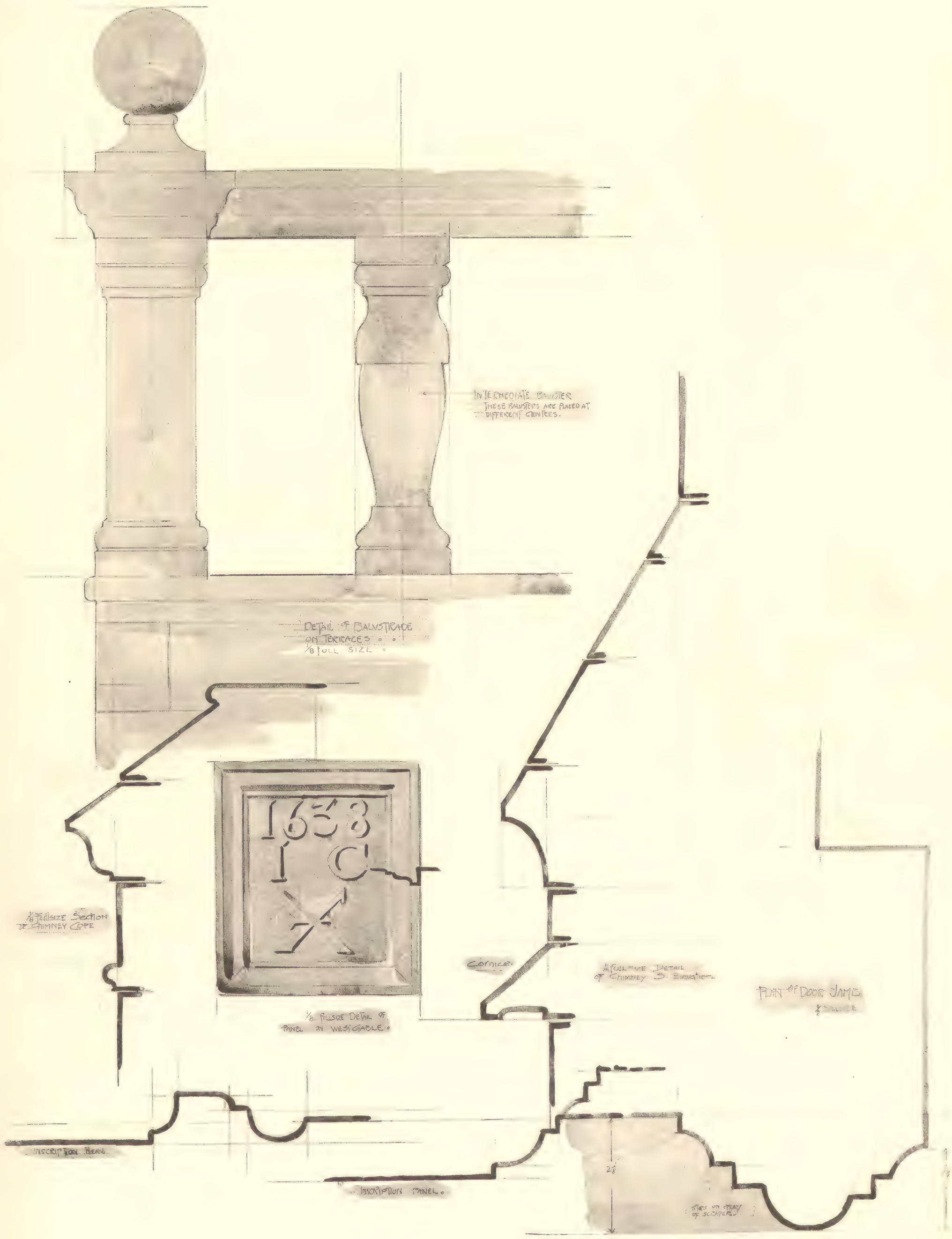


SOUTH ELEVATION



From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

COWANE'S HOSPITAL, STIRLING.



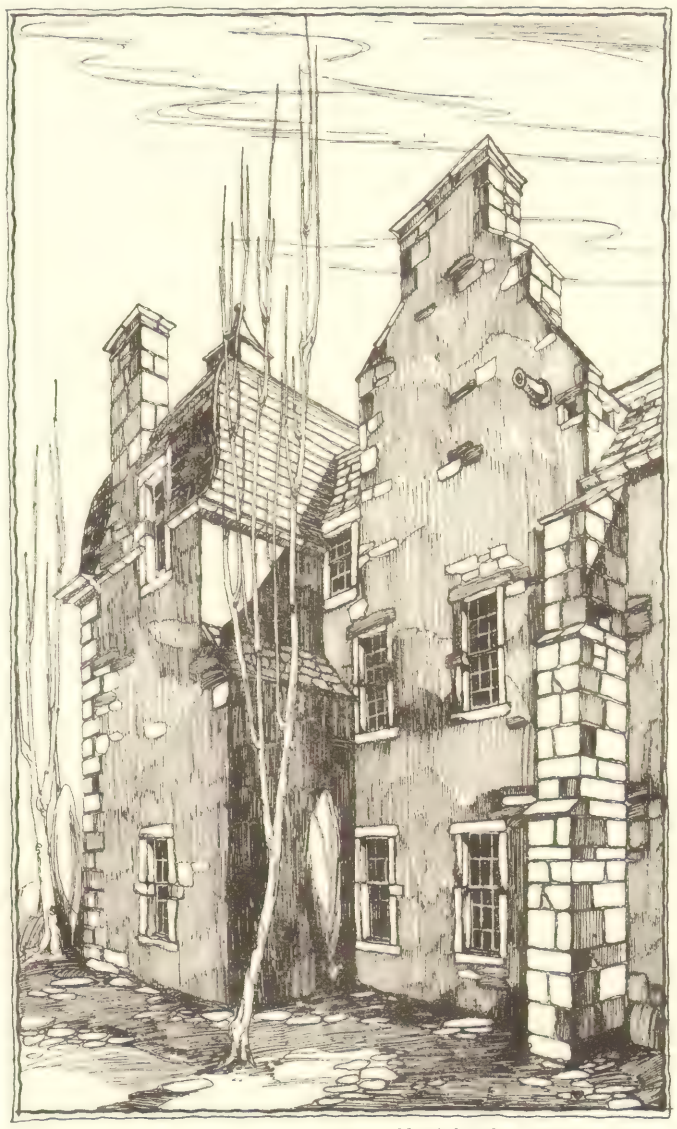
From Measured Drawings by Ramsay Traquair, 1896

CAROLINE PARK HOUSE.

(Plates 54 to 62.)

Caroline Park House, or Roystown House, as it was formerly called, is situated about three miles north-west of Edinburgh, near Granton Harbour.

The house as it now stands forms a square built round a courtyard, and dates from the seventeenth century, the date 1685 being inscribed upon the stone panel on the north front. There is, however, quite good ground for believing that the original part of the south side belongs to an earlier date than the rest of the mansion, as indicated by the thicker walls. The earlier work has evidently been adapted to the later plan, the older part of the south front having been extended by a tower at either end, and entirely refaced with ashlar, thus completely changing the character of its design. The two added towers have bold and high ogee roofs, the slightly projecting centre part of the main front having a similar quaint feature. There is in this central feature an interesting dormer window with the date 1696.



From Sketch by Wm. Paterson, 1912

VIEW OF S. CORNER OF E. FRONT

Along the frieze of the south front of the two towers, inscribed in raised uncial capitals, are the names of the lord and lady of the place, on the east tower "George Vicount Tarbat," of the family of Mackenzie of Tarbat in Ross-shire, and on the west tower "Anne Vicountes Tarbat," a daughter of Sir James Sinclair of Mey, Bart. Behind these respective towers would probably be grouped what may be regarded respectively as the male and female sides of the house. Thus, behind "My Lady's" tower, we find in the west wing the vaulted kitchen with its usual offices and passage. There is, by the way, in this passage, near the service stair, indications of a very interesting and early example of a household lift to the floor above. Then we have in the east wing, behind the viscount's tower, "My Lord's" suite of private rooms on the first floor, having a private stair to a "speak-a-word room" on the ground floor with its outside door, all features indicating this side as containing the viscount's personal apartments.

At the time of the remodelling of the south front, the main entrance was constructed here, the doorway being in the centre under a slight timber porch, evidently constructed to serve also the purpose of a balcony for the centre room of the principal floor. At the ingoing of the new front doorway can be seen the mouldings and the curved lintel of the older garden entrance doorway.

The original principal entrance to the house appears to have been on the north side facing the Firth of Forth. We need not be surprised if, after a trial of this, his lordship turned to the sunny side and built projecting towers east and west to screen the entrance from the winds. The north elevation still retains its simple original features of a plain straight wall with a moulded doorway in the centre, with one window only opening on the ground floor, and with seven windows in the upper floor, equally spaced, and with simple back fillets round each. The

east and west sides of the courtyard are indicated on this front by the very quaint gables, a balustrade characteristic of the period connecting them. On the eastern side of the entrance hall of the north front there is an easy scale and platt principal stair to the upper floor.

It will be noticed from the plans (Plate 56) that even at this late period the principal rooms entered from each other without passages, and that there is at each angle of the southern side of courtyard a wheel stair. That would, of course, facilitate communication, and make it possible to arrange the rooms into suites.

The state rooms of the first floor have ceilings which are rich with elaborate hand-wrought plaster work. Two of these ceilings have panels decorated with oil paintings, signed "N. Hevde. Inventor." This artist was an assistant to Antonio Verrio, an Italian painter invited to England by Charles II. to do work at Windsor, Hampton Court, etc. Plates 60 and 61 illustrate these ceilings. The walls of these rooms are wood panelled with good taste, and the mantelpieces are of characteristic design. Oil paintings of landscape and figure subjects have once embellished various panels over doors, etc., but these have more or less decayed.

There is some good wrought-iron work in the house; that at the scale and platt stair on the north side is particularly fine in decorative scroll work, and at the front stair there is a panel of simpler type (see Plates 55 and 62). The front balcony over the porch is protected by a beautifully designed wrought-iron railing, with the entwined monograms of Viscount Tarbat and his second wife Margaret, Countess of Wemyss, and the badges of both families: the buck's head for the Viscount (Mackenzie), and the swan for the family of Wemyss; while the thistle and the rose testify of Lord Tarbat's great aim—the union of England and Scotland (see Plate 62).

On the top of a slight bank rising up from the shore a few hundred yards from the house there still remain the stone pillars of a very handsome gateway—the original main approach to the house. Lord Cockburn says that the gate "of strong iron filigree, was the grandest gate in Scotland." *

Lord Tarbat was the eldest son of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, and was born in 1630, and died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He held several of the highest offices of State. He acquired this place in 1683, began building shortly after, and completed the building as it now stands in about eleven years.

The house is now occupied as offices by Messrs A. B. Fleming & Company, Printing Ink Manufacturers, and they have taken every care of the building which could be expected of them. At the same time such a fine example of a Scottish mansion-house is worthy of more complete preservation.

* In the *Athenæum*, 3rd January 1891, p. 17, we are told that this gate had been removed to Gogar.

CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.

GENERAL VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

GENERAL VIEW OF THE NORTH FRONT

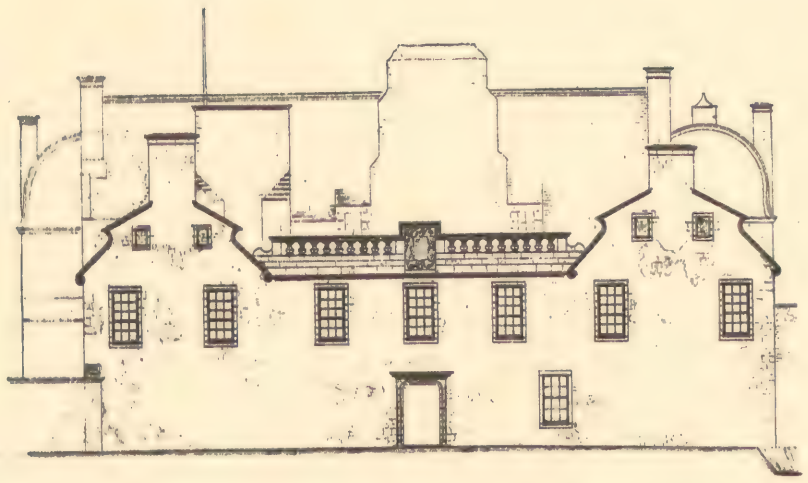
Photographs by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.

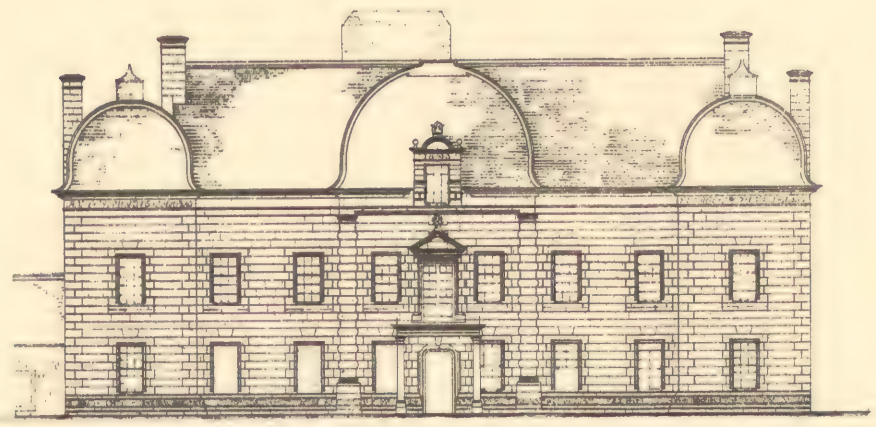
VIEW OF SOUTH FRONT

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

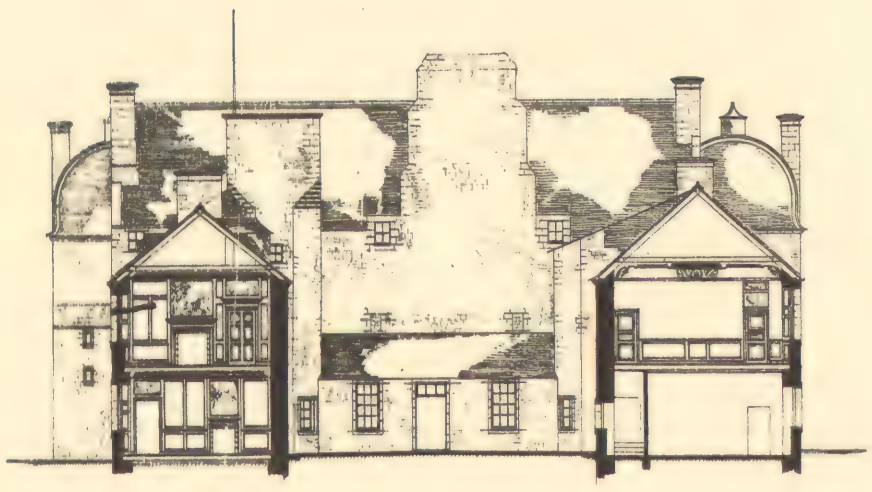
CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.



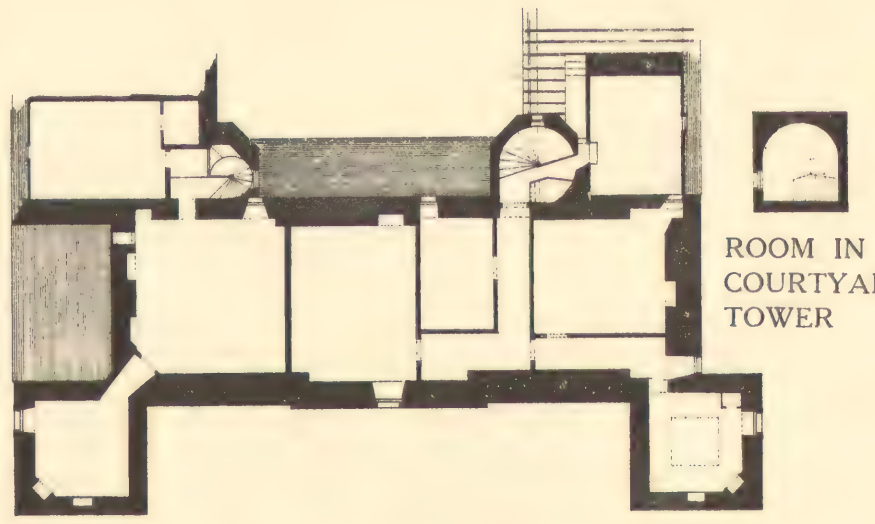
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

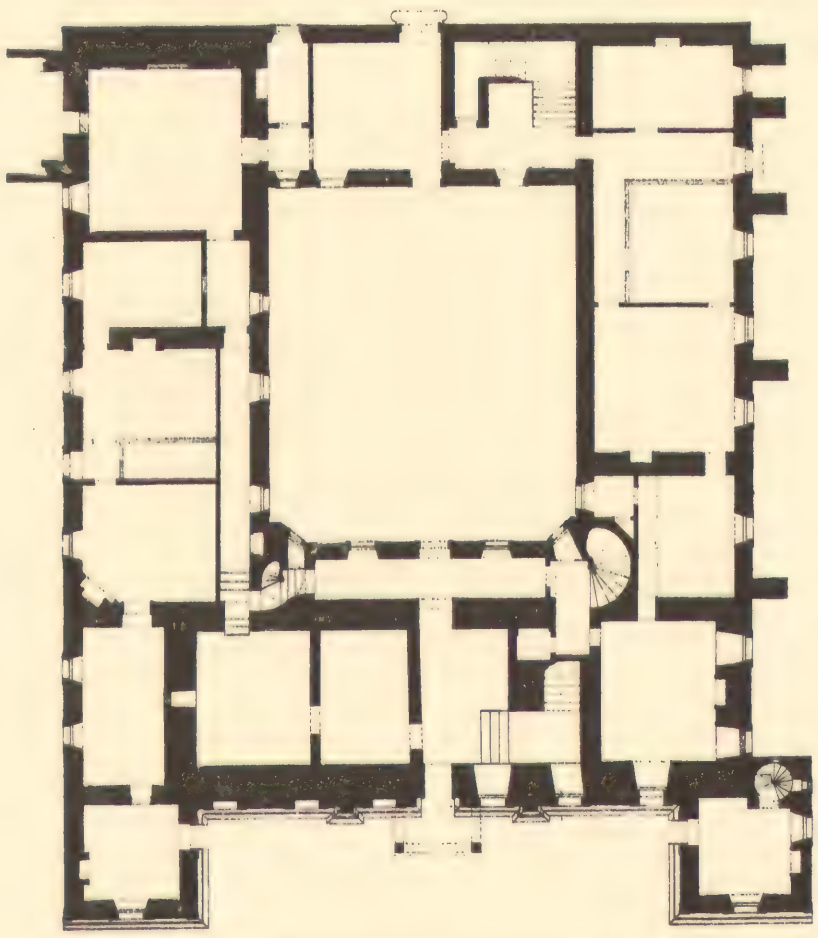


SECTION THROUGH COURT LOOKING NORTH

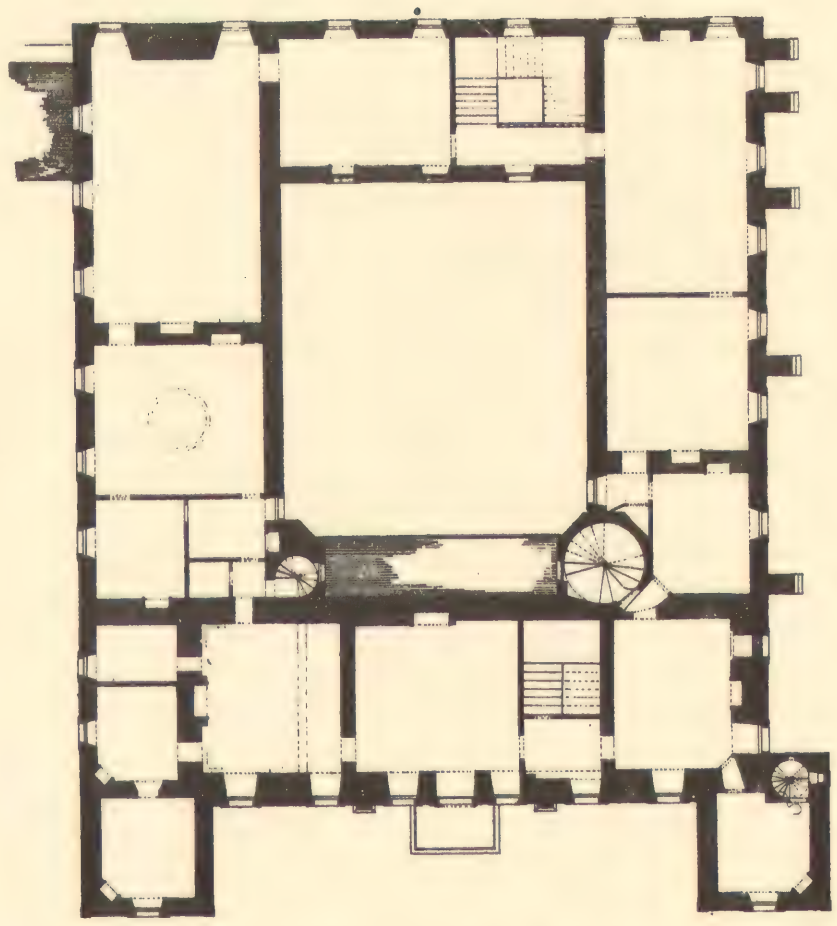


ROOM IN COURTYARD TOWER

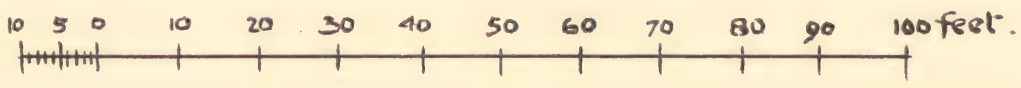
ATTIC FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

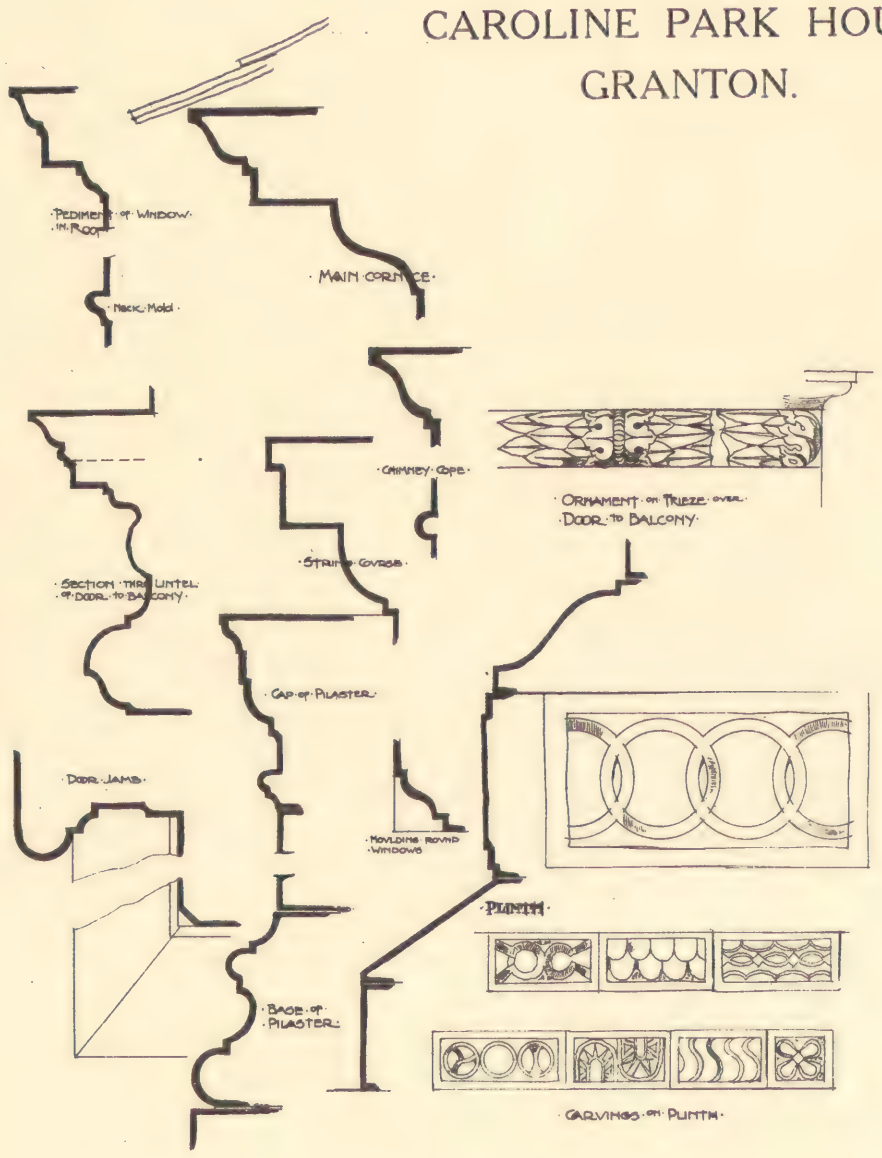


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



From Measured Drawings by R. Campbell and A. Muir, 1901

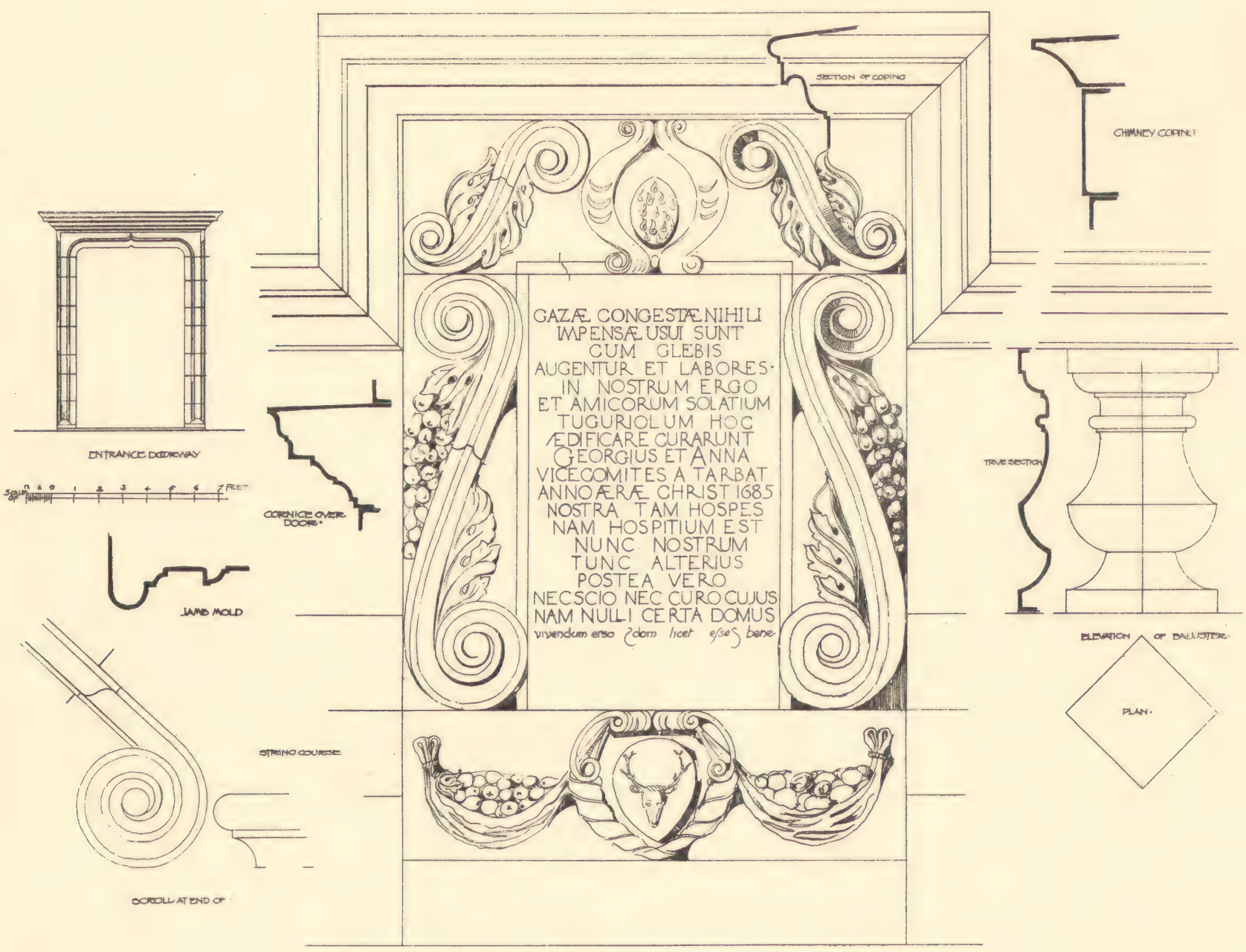
CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.



STONEWORK DETAILS OF SOUTH FRONT

ONE-INCH SCALE

CENTRAL PORTION OF SOUTH FRONT



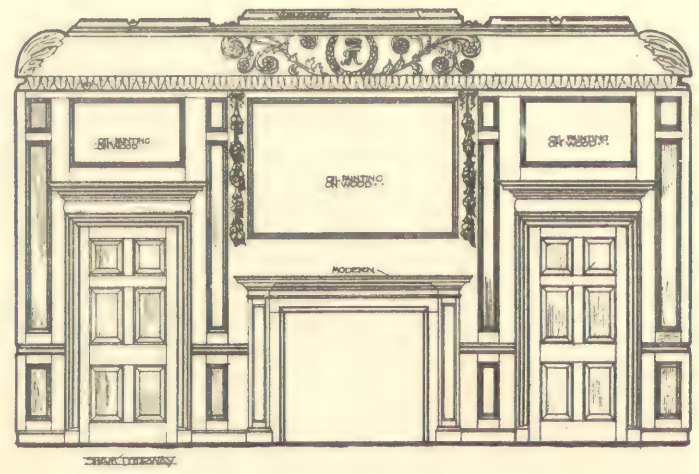
STONEWORK DETAILS OF NORTH FRONT

ONE-INCH SCALE

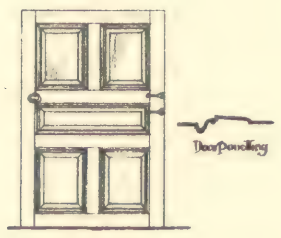
From Measured Drawings by R. Campbell and A. Muir, 1901

CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.

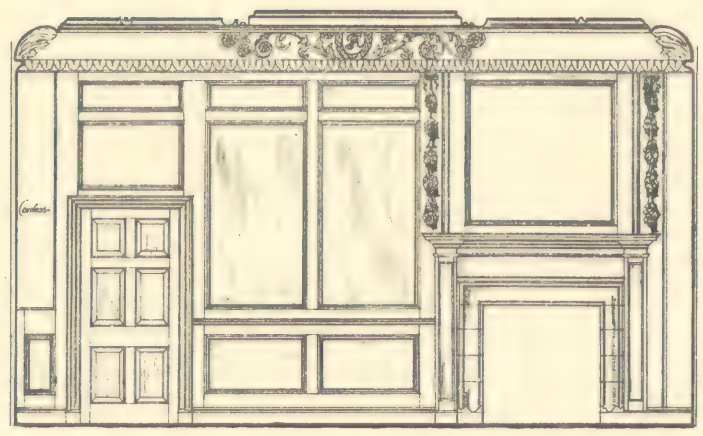
DETAILS OF INTERNAL WOODWORK, ETC.



S. SIDE OF N.-W. ROOM, FIRST FLOOR



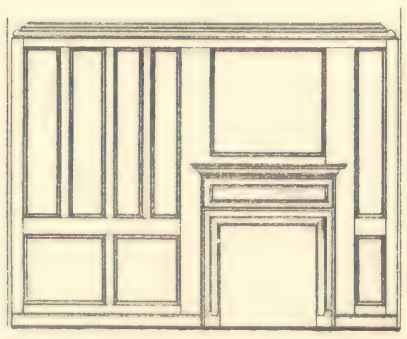
DOOR IN ENTRANCE HALL
N. WING



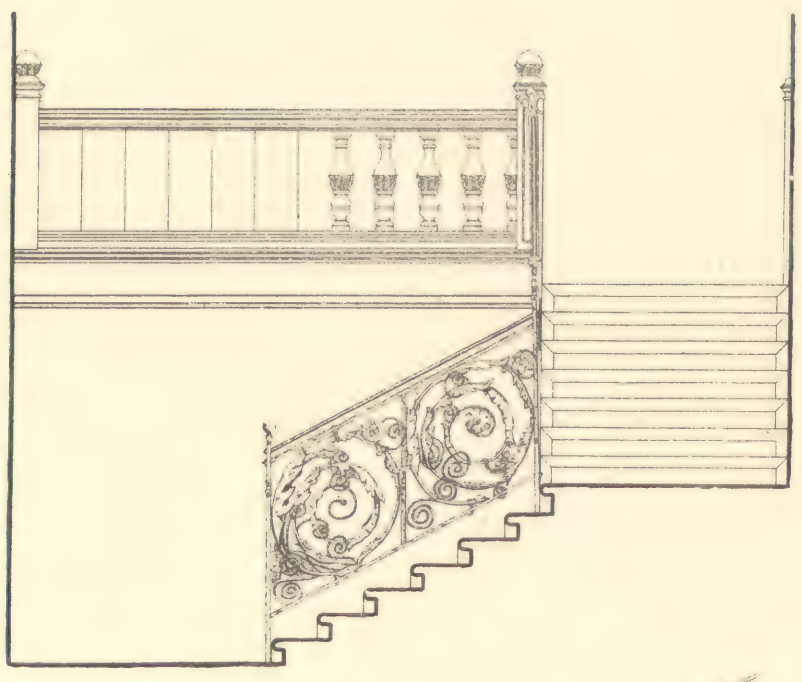
N. SIDE OF CENTRE ROOM, W. WING
FIRST FLOOR

SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

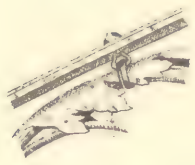
Ins. 12 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 feet

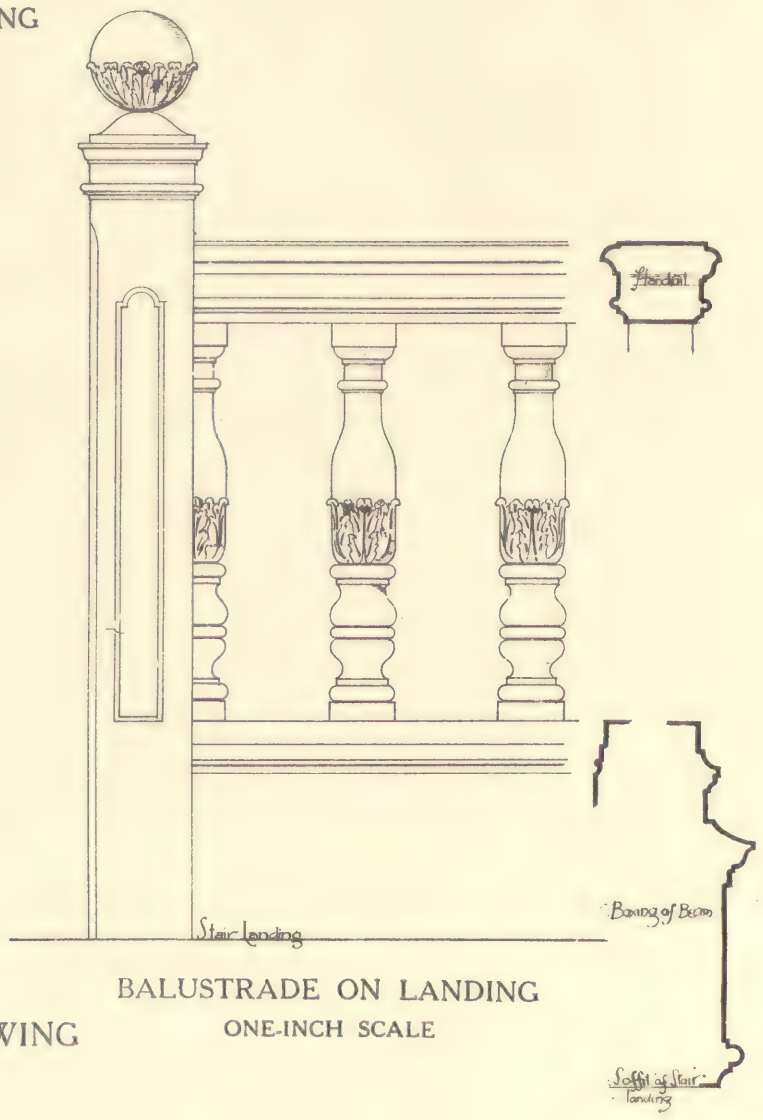


N. SIDE S. END ROOM OF E. WING
FIRST FLOOR



SECTION THROUGH STAIRCASE
QUARTER-INCH SCALE





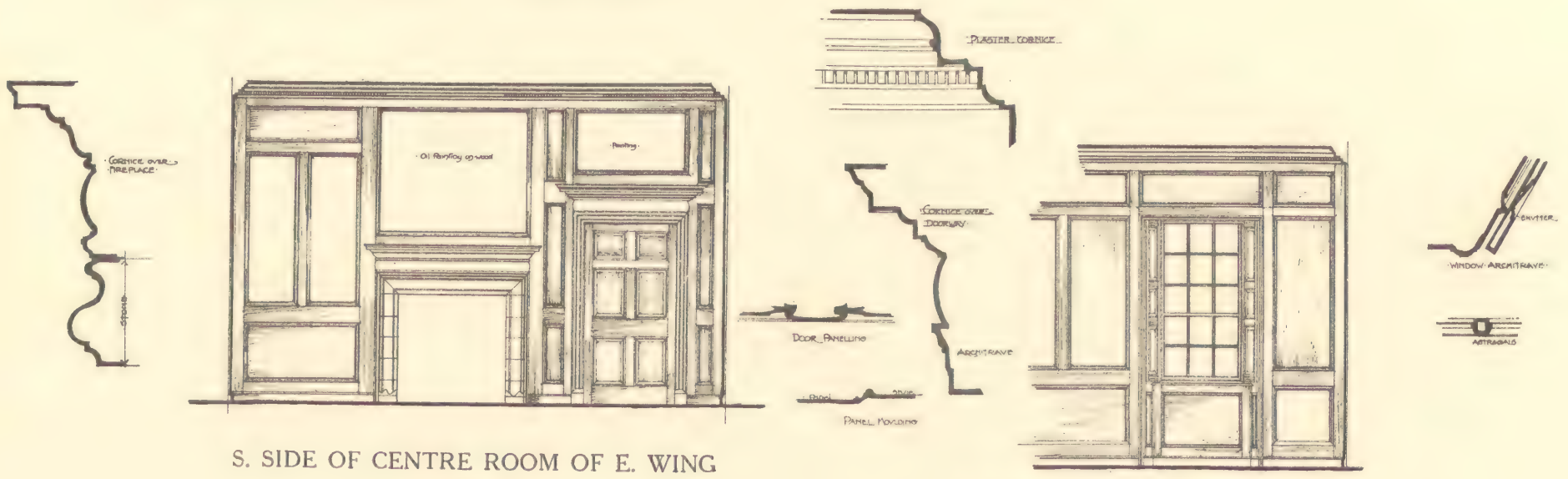
BALUSTRADE ON LANDING
ONE-INCH SCALE

DETAILS OF STAIRCASE, N. WING

From Measured Drawings by J. Herrey Rutherford

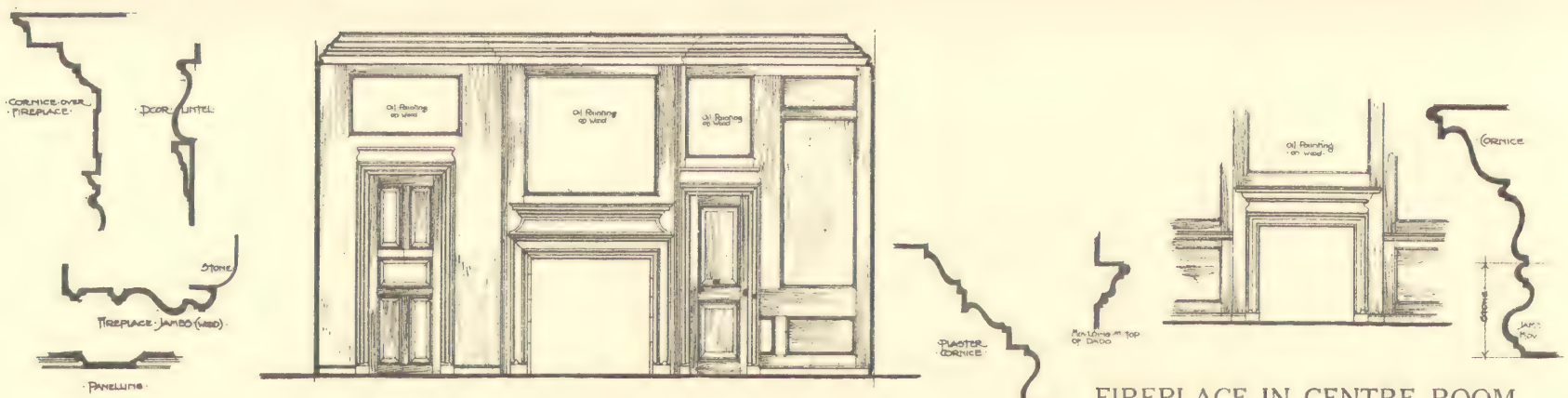
CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.

DETAILS OF INTERNAL WOODWORK



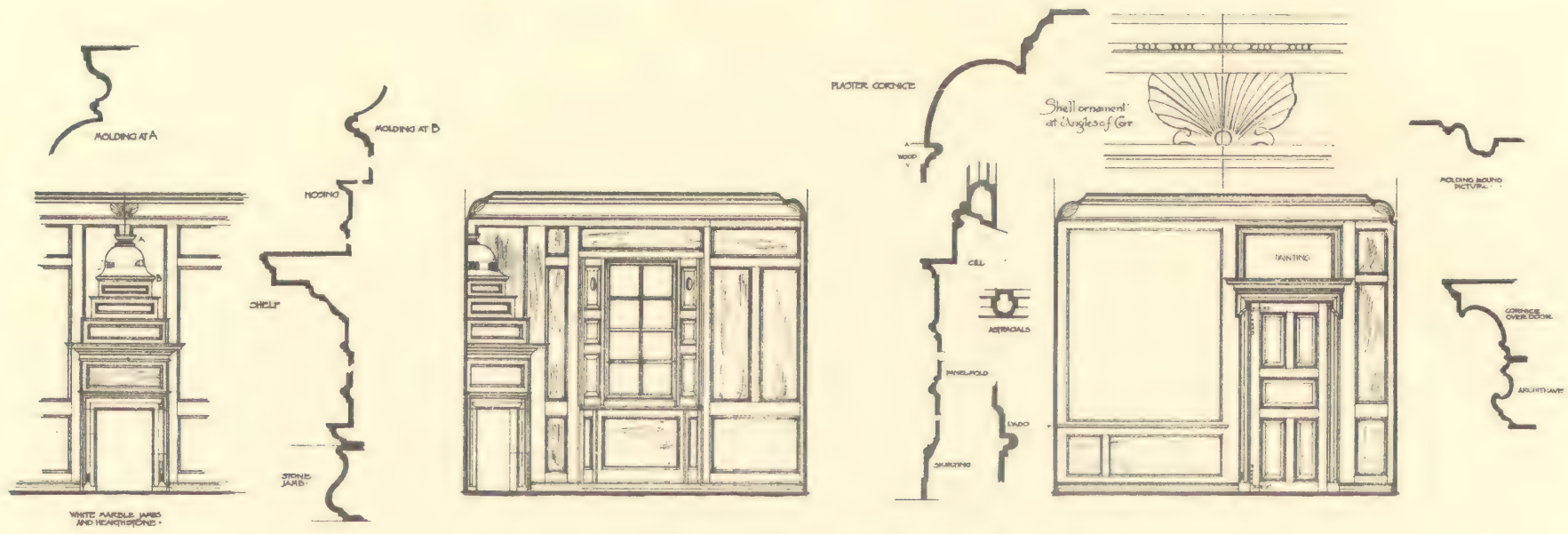
S. SIDE OF CENTRE ROOM OF E. WING OF FIRST FLOOR

A WINDOW OF A FIRST-FLOOR ROOM

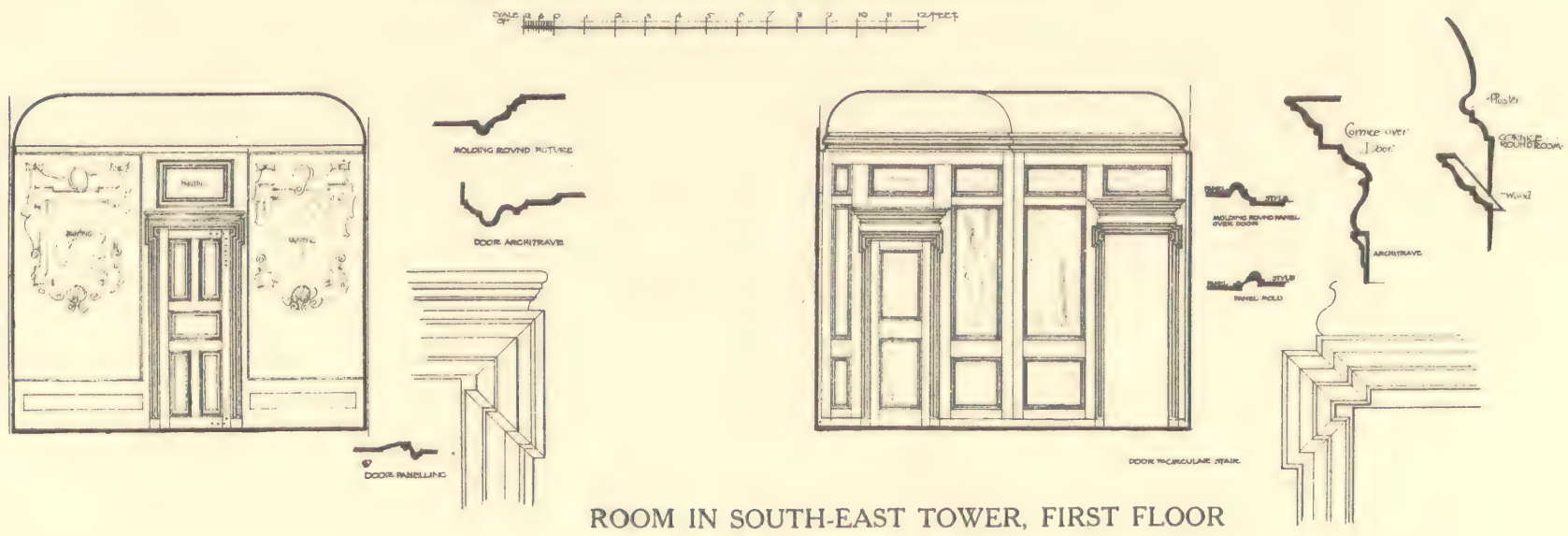


W. SIDE OF ROOM AT WESTERN END OF S. WING FIRST FLOOR

FIREPLACE IN CENTRE ROOM OF E. WING, GROUND FLOOR

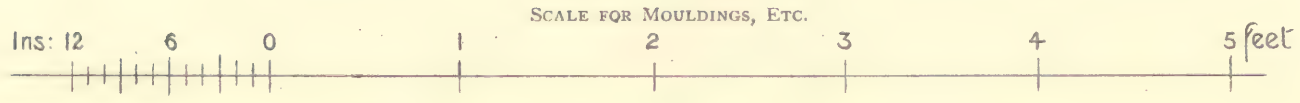


ROOM IN SOUTH-WEST TOWER, FIRST FLOOR



ROOM IN SOUTH-EAST TOWER, FIRST FLOOR

SCALE FOR MOULDINGS, ETC.



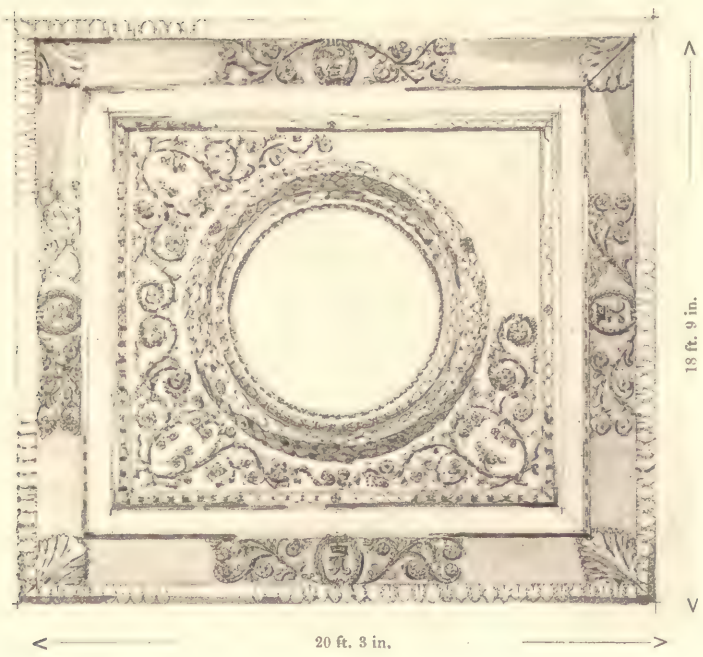
CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.

By kind permission of Messrs A. B. Fleming & Co. Ltd.

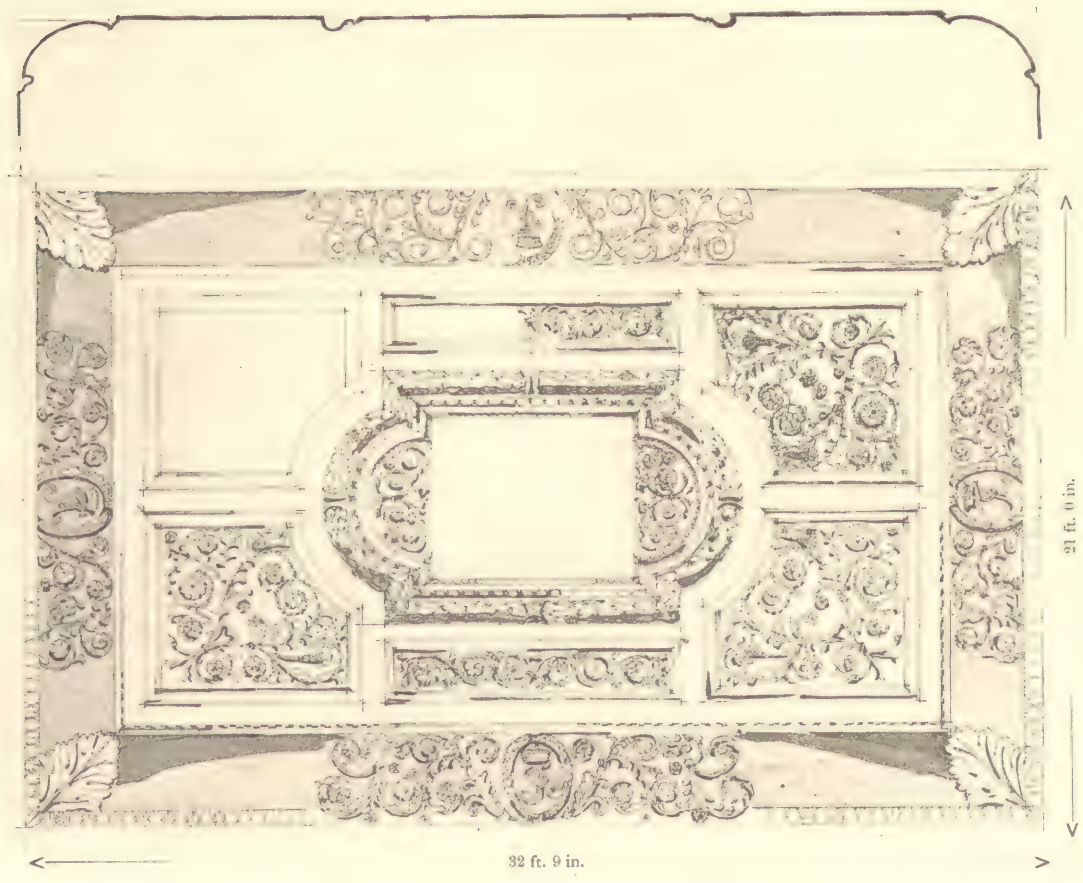
VIEW OF HAND WROUGHT AND PAINTED PLASTER CEILING IN NORTH-WEST ROOM

CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.

PLAN OF CEILING IN ROOM
ADJOINING NORTH-WEST ROOM



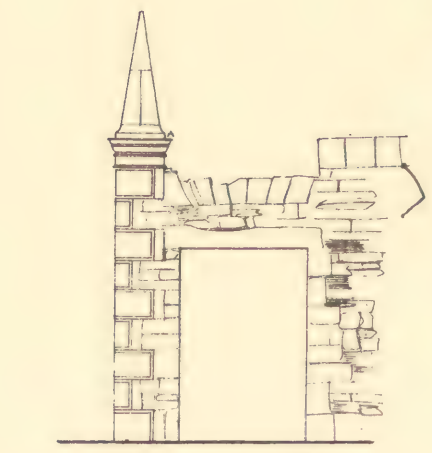
PLAN AND SECTION OF CEILING IN NORTH-WEST ROOM



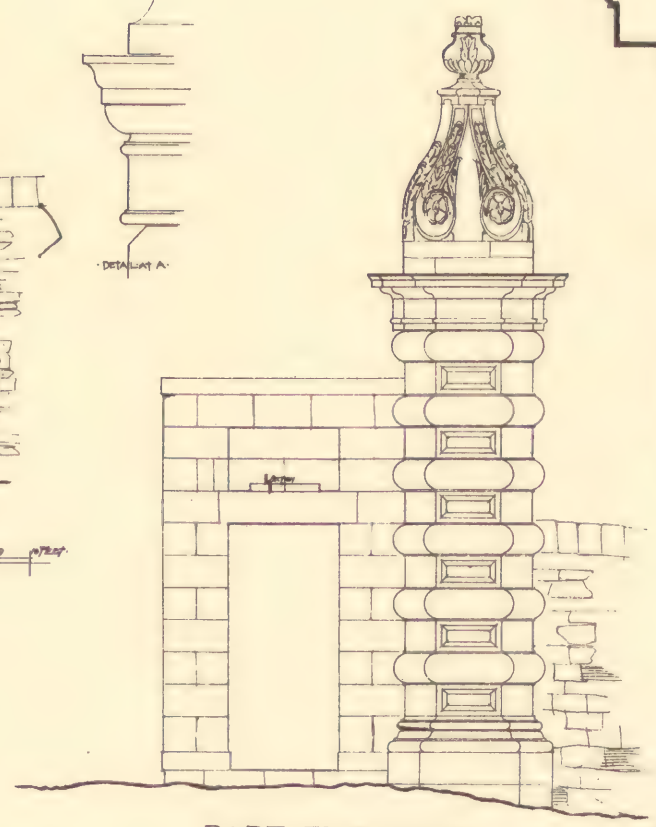
DETAIL SMALL ROOM CEILING

Scale—1 in. = 1 ft.

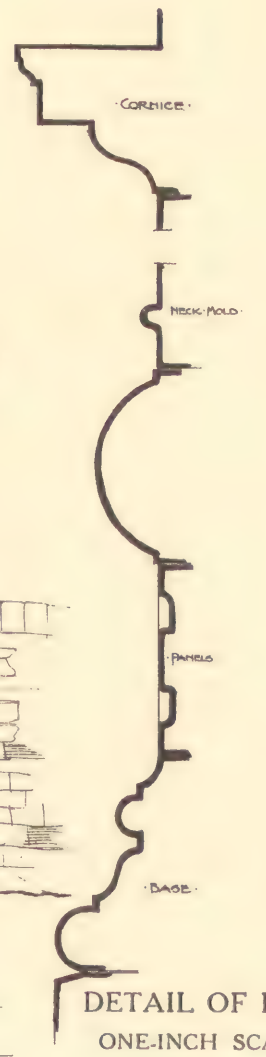
CAROLINE PARK HOUSE, GRANTON.



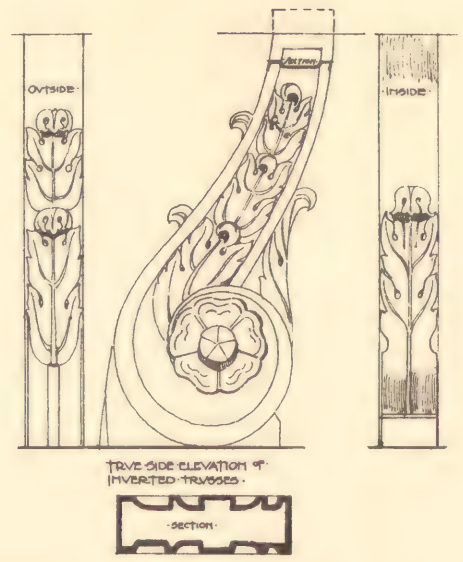
WEST GATEWAY



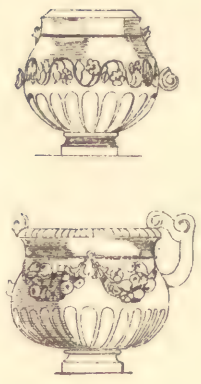
PART ELEVATION



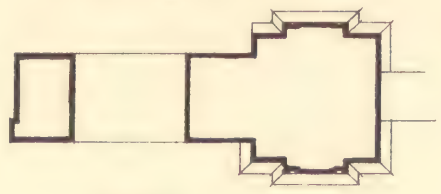
DETAIL OF PIER
ONE-INCH SCALE



INVERTED TRUSSES ON GATE PIERS
HALF-INCH SCALE



SKETCHES OF
OLD VASES

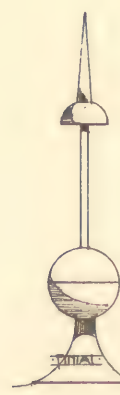


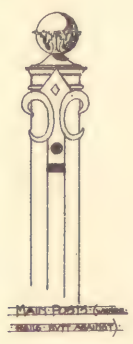
PLAN

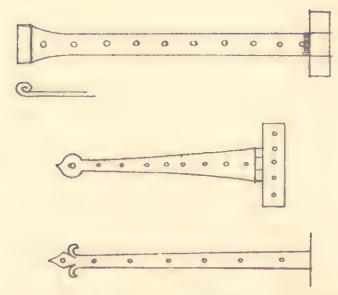
PRINCIPAL GATEWAY, NORTH ENTRANCE

HALF-VASE ON WALL
NORTH FRONT

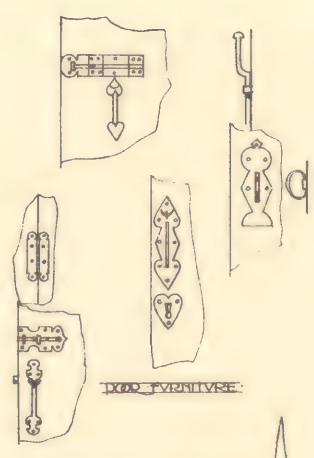
DETAILS OF IRONWORK

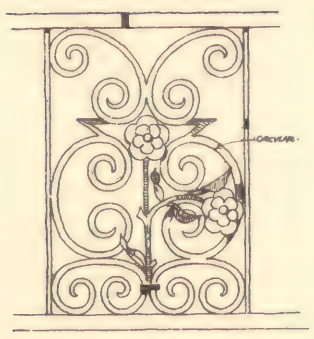




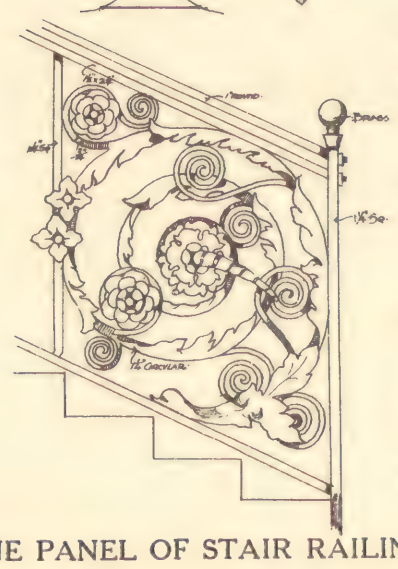


DOOR HINGES AND
FURNITURE

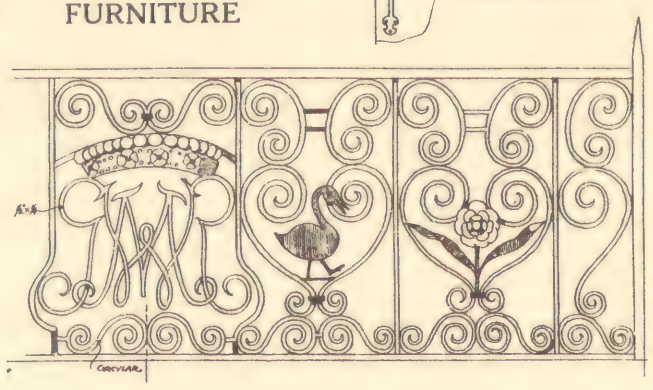




ONE PANEL AT STAIR LANDING
NORTH WING



ONE PANEL OF STAIR RAILING
NORTH WING



BALCONY RAILING OVER PORCH
SOUTH FRONT

ROYSTON CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN.

(Plates 63 to 67)

The ruins of Royston Castle, or Granton Castle as it is sometimes called, are situated about two hundred yards to the north-west of Caroline Park House, already illustrated. Although so near to each other, these two buildings present an interesting contrast. In the Castle we have the old lingering ideas of defence, with enclosing walls having a considerable show of strength and strategic skill, taking advantage, as will be seen from Plate 63, of the rocky site on which it stands. Strange to say this last feature, originally selected for the security it offered for the defence of the Castle, has in these latter days become the menace of its threatened destruction, for within this present year the rock, close up to the entrance gateway, has been quarried and broken up in a grinding machine for making concrete or road metal; the louping-on stance and steps are gone, the seeming intention being to eat up rock, Castle, and all.

The plan of the Castle is of the L shape, with a staircase tower in the north-west re-entering angle. The main block is forty-three feet by twenty-five feet, with a wing measuring about twenty-two feet square. A later addition took the form of a continuation of the main block westward for thirty-seven feet by a width of twenty feet.

The original house appears to have been built by the Melvilles of Carnbee, Fifeshire, soon after the English invasion of 1544. In 1619 the estate came into the possession of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, Fifeshire, Lord Advocate for many years; and from his Diary, begun in 1633, there are various notices of his residence here, and of his bequeathing Royston to one of his sons. The house no doubt was greatly altered in his time, but no information about this is to be found in the Diary, though one can easily see that a sixteenth century castle has been altered to meet the ideas of such a man as we may suppose the Lord Advocate to have been. A new gateway, of simple and refined design, was built at the south end of the garden, as shown on Plate 64, with a carriage drive up to a new doorway in the south front. This now became the principal entrance and the important side of the house. A wide passage on the ground floor, at the junction of the new wing with the older part, admitted of easy communication from the new approach on the south to the courtyard, with stables and other buildings on the north side. At the time of the extension the windows were evidently enlarged, the old wheel stair being removed and a "scale and platt" stair put in.

The kitchen has a vaulted ceiling, with a wide fireplace, and a convenient overflow for water. On the first floor the whole of the front building over the kitchen is thrown into one long reception room, or ballroom, seventy-three feet long, but was easily divided by swing doors. There is also a snug little closet, about seven feet long, with a fireplace, and window having a splendid view up the Firth of Forth. The upper attic floor is now quite ruinous.

The west wall of enciente has quite a formidable appearance, as seen from the outside, with its machicolations on top. Inside there are indications of a platform, with steps up for manning the walls. A considerable space of ground on the east side of the Castle is surrounded by high walls, which on the south follow the course of a romantic burn separating Caroline Park from Royston. Along the north side of this enclosure there are indications of buildings, of which one with a narrow-pointed window may have been a chapel.

ROYSTON CASTLE, GRANTON.

GENERAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST

Photograph by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

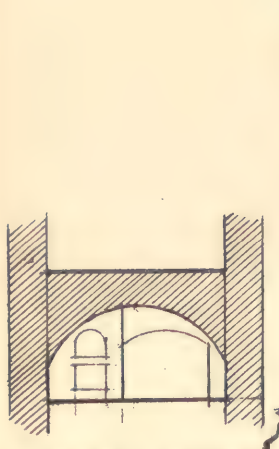
ROYSTON CASTLE, GRANTON.

VIEW FROM SOUTH

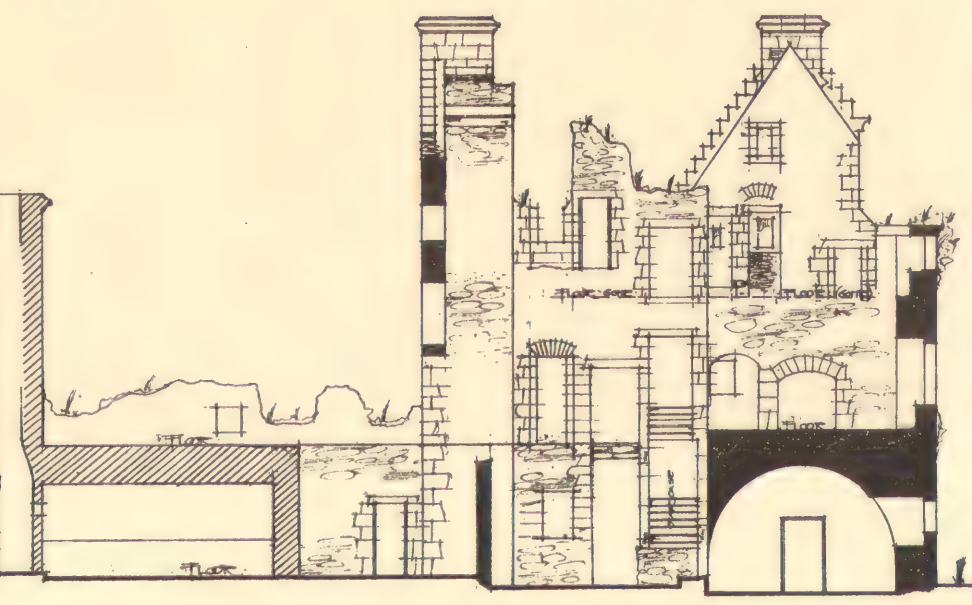
ORIGINAL ENTRANCE FROM COURTYARD

Photographs by Donald Scott, Edinburgh, 1921

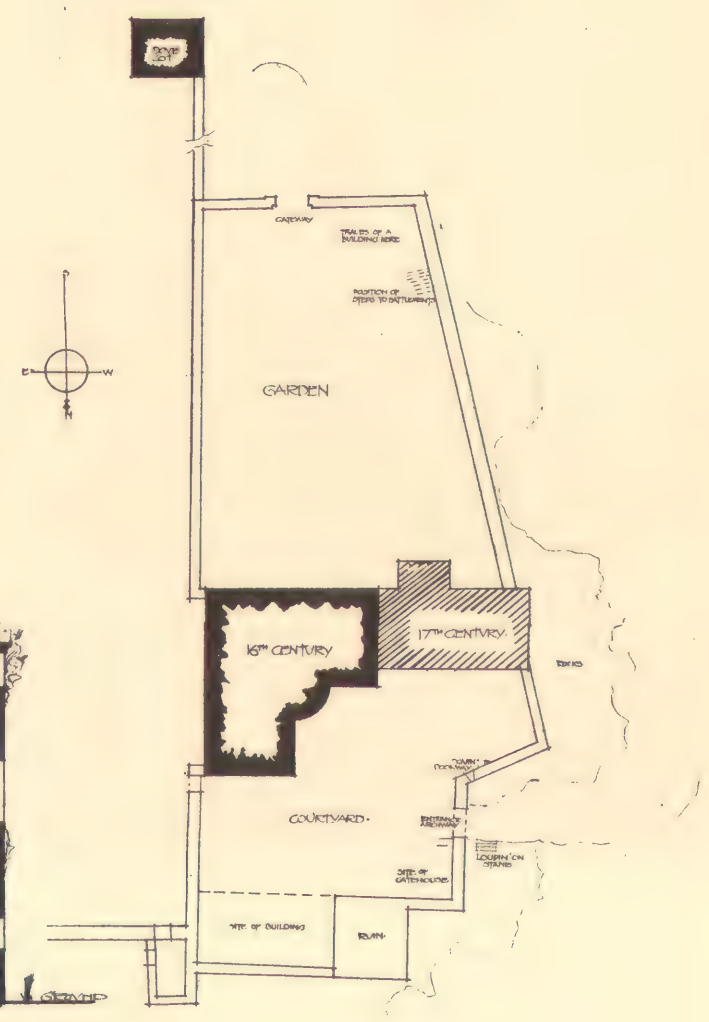
ROYSTON CASTLE, GRANTON.



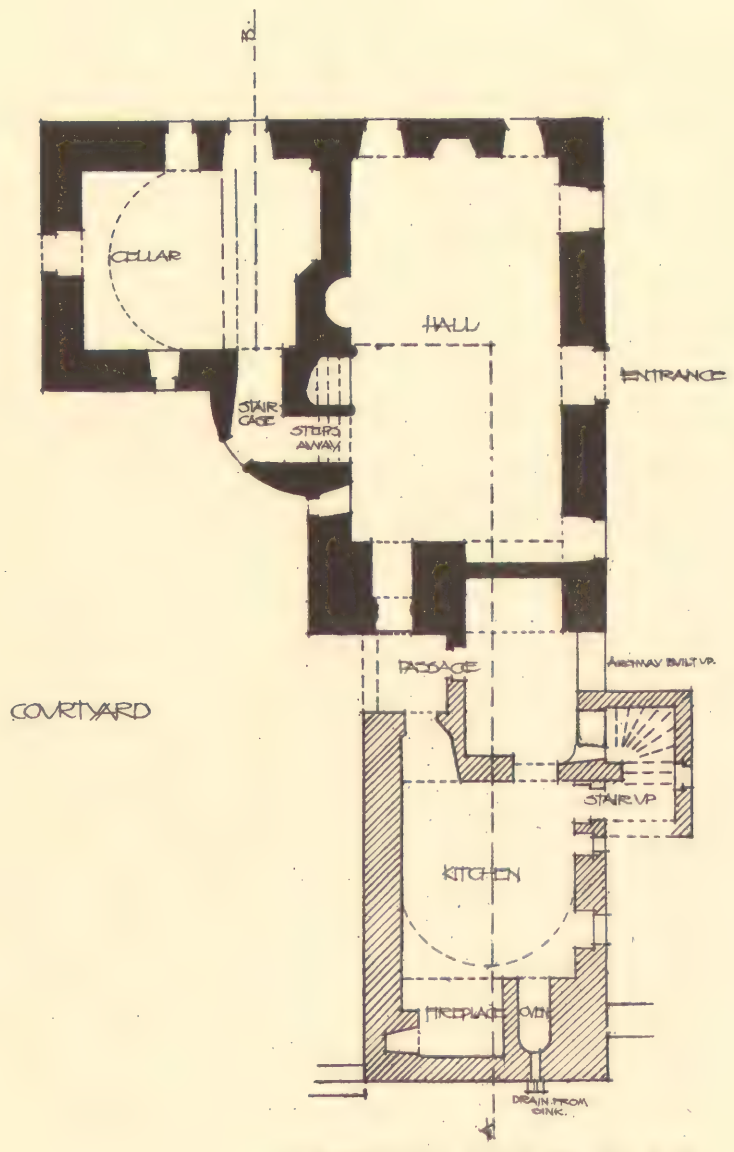
SECTION THRO' KITCHEN
(Looking West)



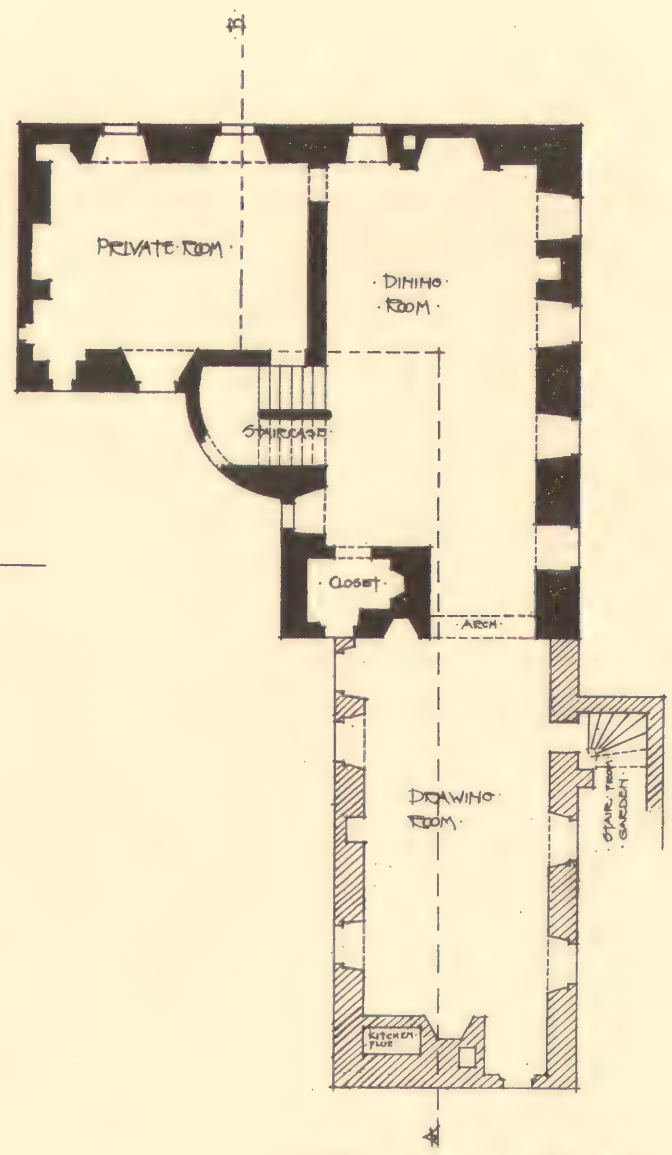
SECTION ON LINE A - B



BLOCK PLAN



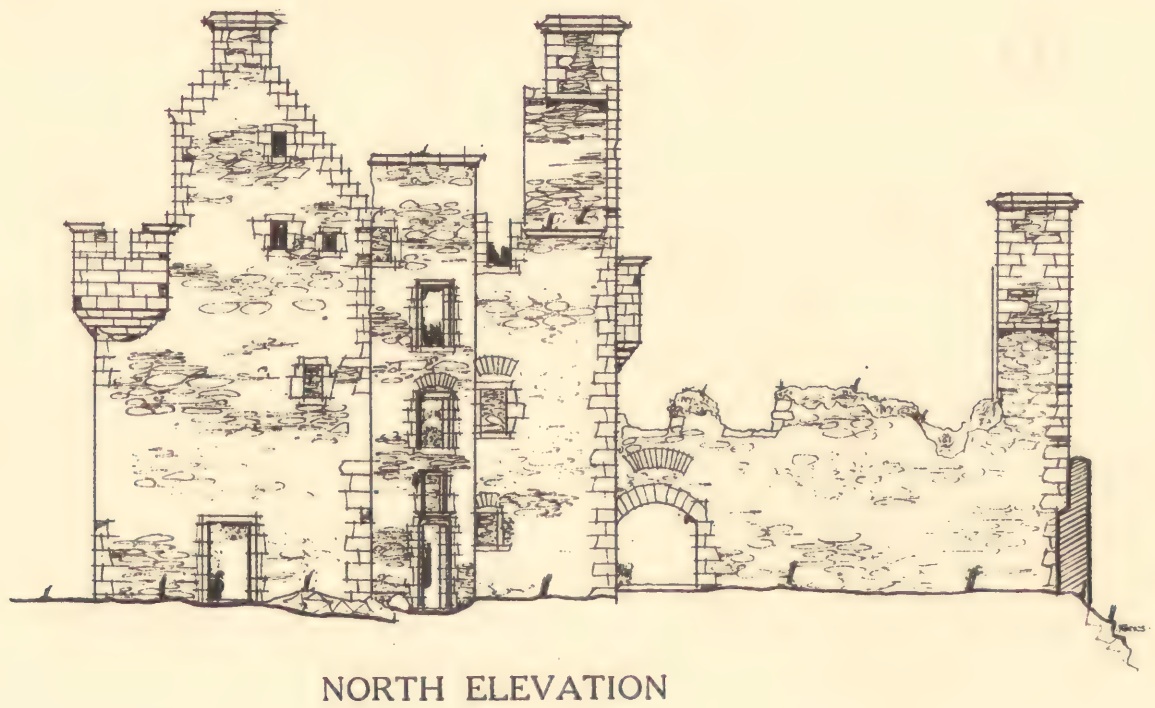
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



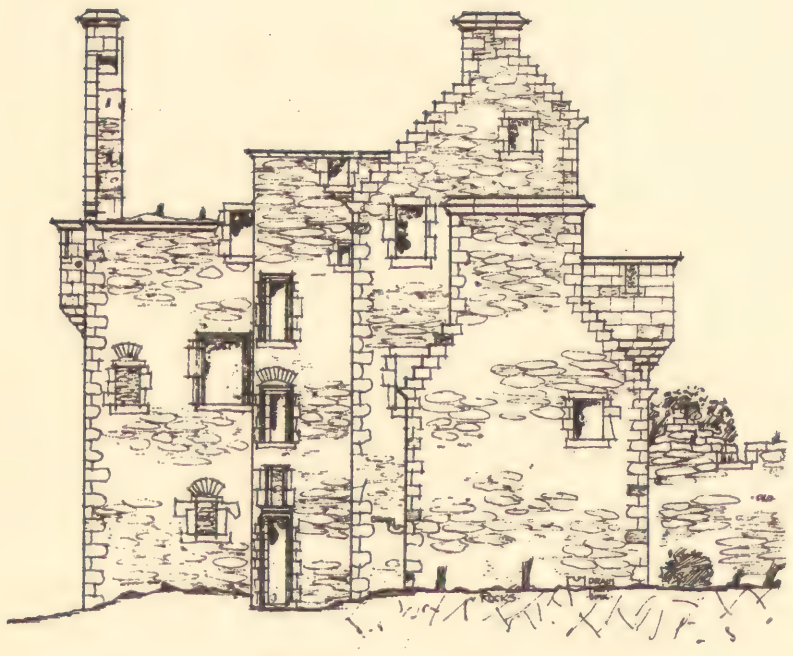
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

From Measured Drawings by A. Muir and R. Campbell, 1901

ROYSTON CASTLE, GRANTON.

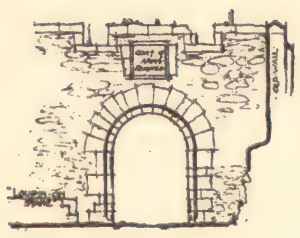


NORTH ELEVATION

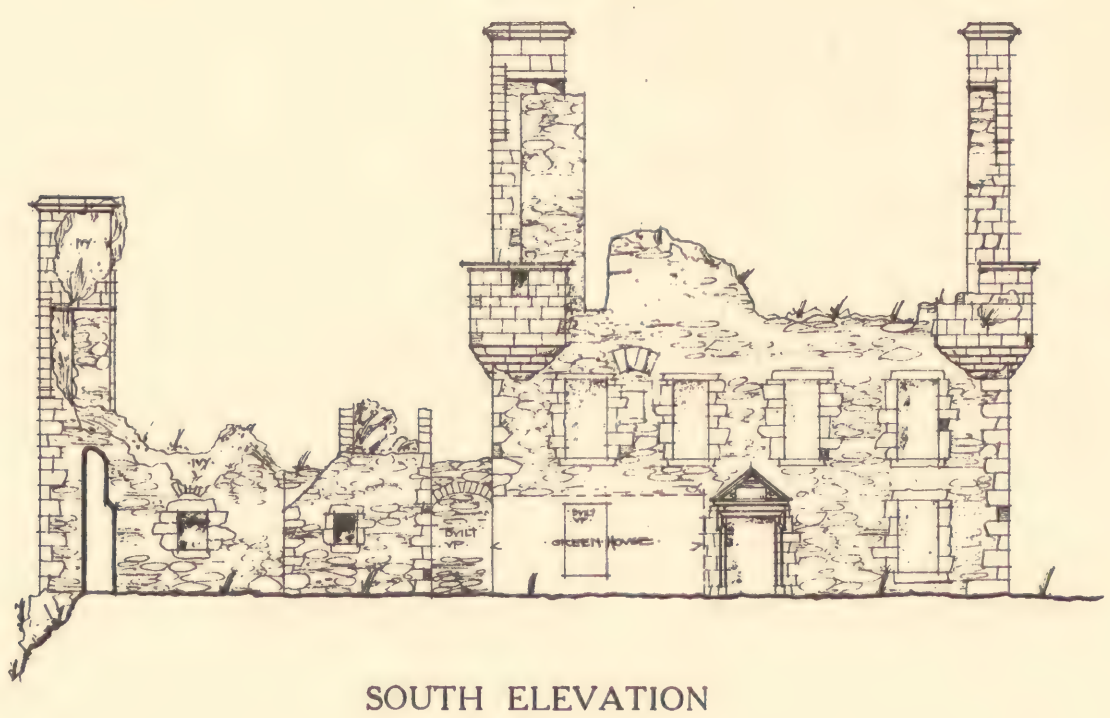


WEST ELEVATION

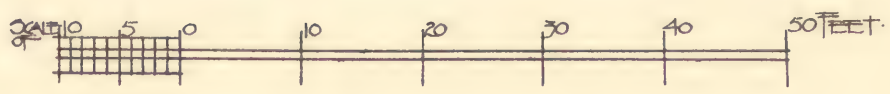
EAST ELEVATION



WEST GATEWAY



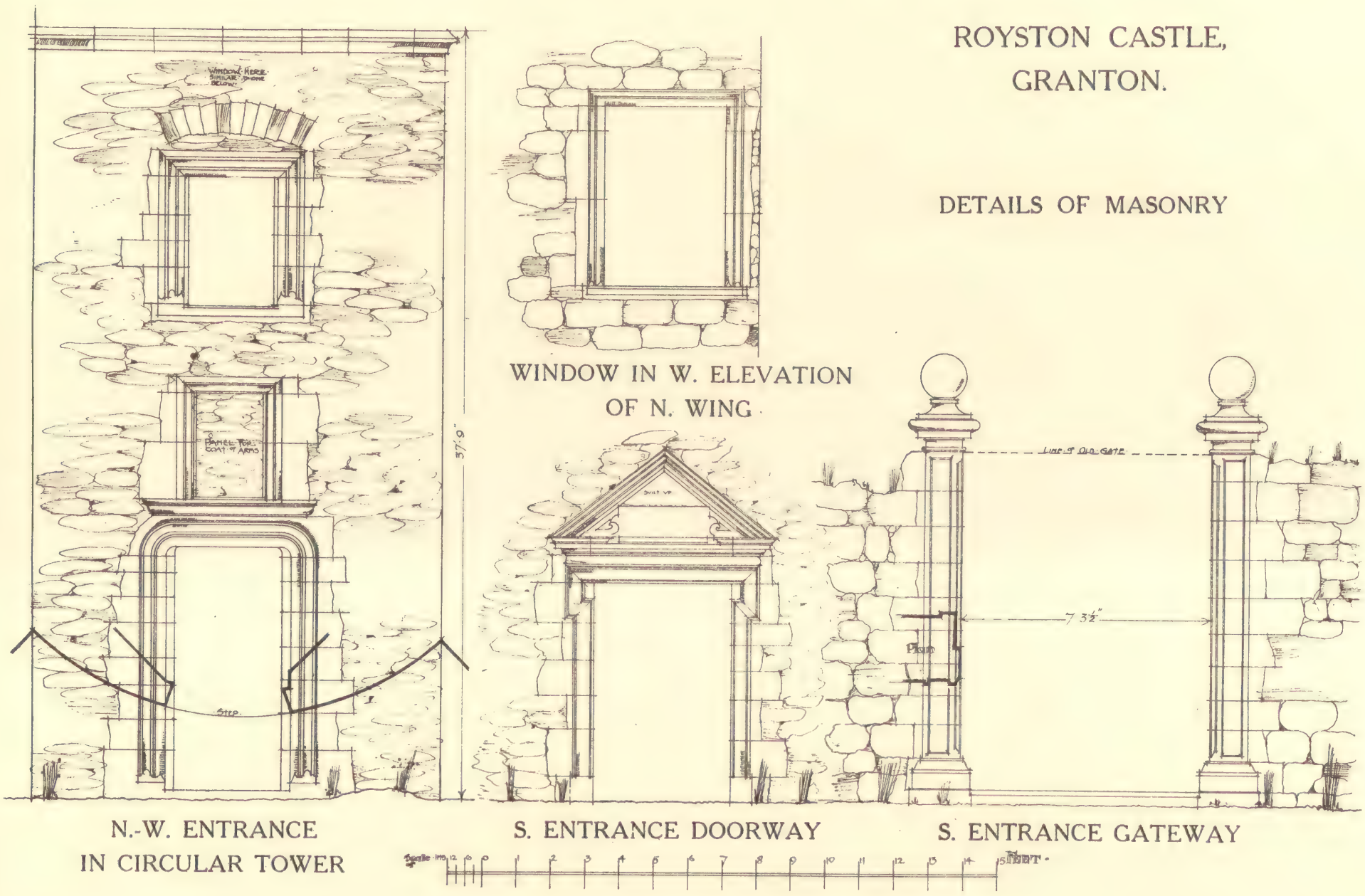
SOUTH ELEVATION

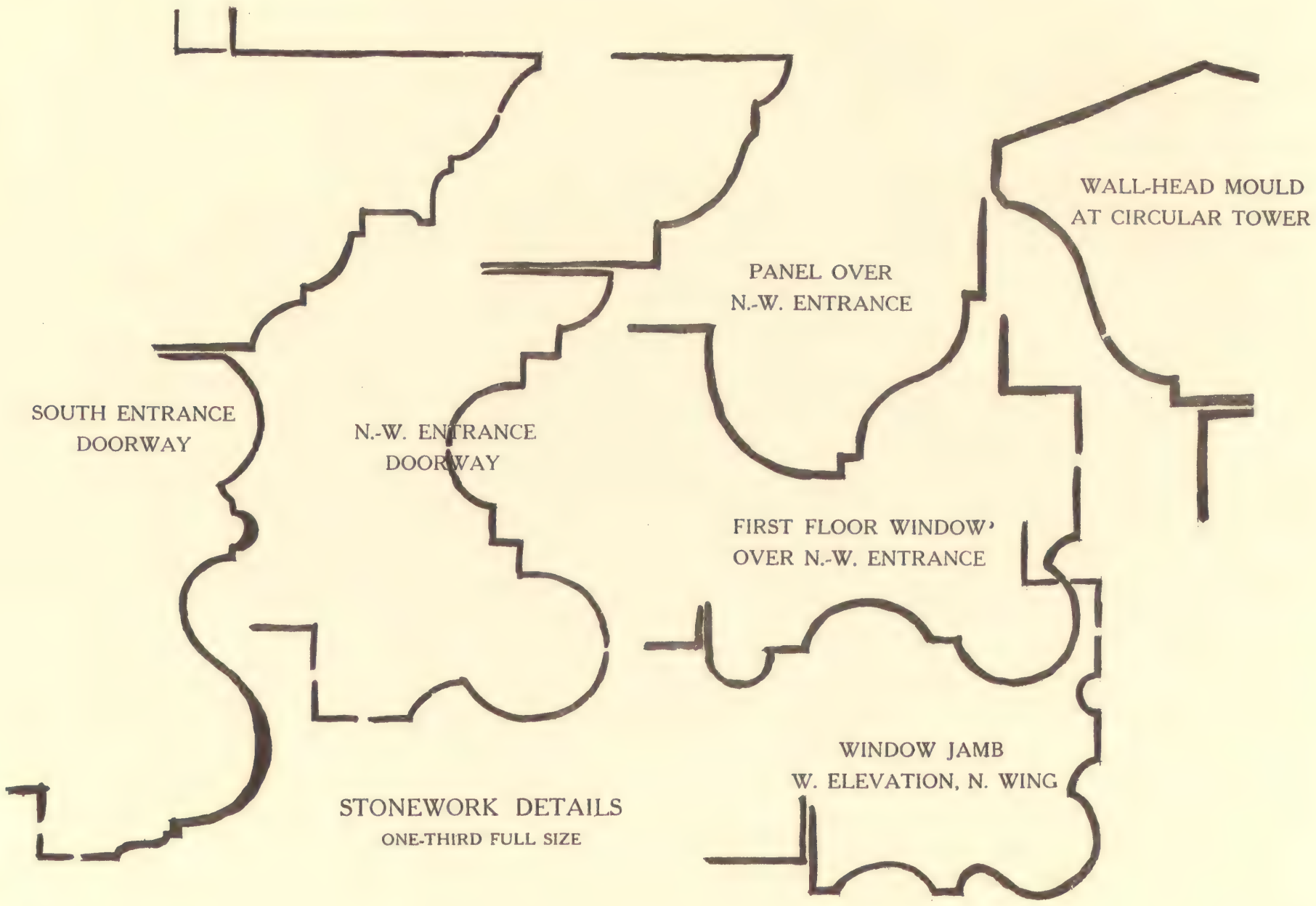


From Measured Drawings by A. Muir and R. Campbell, 1901

ROYSTON CASTLE, GRANTON.

DETAILS OF MASONRY





STONEWORK DETAILS

ONE-THIRD FULL SIZE

From Measured Drawings by A. Muir and R. Campbell, 1901

TORPHICHEN CHURCH, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

(Plates 68 to 72.)

This ruined church is situated in a hollow on the high ground lying between Linlithgow and Bathgate, at a distance of under three miles north from the latter. The north and south transepts, with the crossing and central tower, remain complete. These measure from north to south about sixty-eight feet six inches by twenty-seven feet six inches. The lower part of the choir gable remains, and the present Parish Church stands on the old nave, thus the old church measured about one hundred and fifty-five feet from east to west (measurements over walls). The nave and choir were of equal length, say about sixty-two feet six inches each. The church was aisleless throughout, although there are indications of something having existed on the west wall of the south transept. The roofs, as will be seen from the drawings, still exist, but in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The church presents some peculiarities: there is one upper storey over the vaulting of each of the transepts, and two storeys over the crossing which forms the central tower. From the church floor to floor above, which is practically level throughout, it measures about thirty feet; above this level to wall-head of transepts is about five feet six inches, and about sixteen feet to ridge of roofs. From same level to wall-head of tower is about twenty-one feet, and to ridge about thirty-one feet. This upper floor naturally forms itself into three rooms—the east and west walls of the tower form the divisions. The ascending wheel stair enters from the west side of north transept and lands on the floor above in the tower, and continued six or seven feet up to a straight stone stair seen inside the east wall of the tower which led to battlements. In the centre of the tower vaulting there is the usual round aperture, two feet eight and a quarter inches wide, used for articles being taken up and down.

There are two fireplaces in the upper storeys, the chimneys of which are seen on the south walls of the tower and transept respectively. We may here point out that the upper floor of the south transept is evidently an addition which has closed up an east window of the tower.

The roofs of the church are groin vaulted. It is curious to find the west half of the crown level rib omitted in the north transept. There is an inscription on the roof, but it cannot be read from the floor. It appears as if the chancel had also been intended to be vaulted, the vaulting shaft at the tower consisting of two rounds separated by fillets having moulded bases and capitals. The upper bead mouldings of the bases of the south piers follow the outline of the piers, but on the north side all the mouldings run in straight parallel lines—a rather curious difference. The capitals have neck mouldings following the outline of their shafts, with the upper mouldings in continuous lines. These features indicate a date of about late fifteenth century.

The two traceried windows have all the appearance of having been designed by different hands. The one has four lights and the other three, although the daylight is about the same. The arch of the former has a wide radius and pointed; the latter, a narrow radius, consequently less pointed. The mullions of the one are connected by round arches with awkward cusping, the other mullions are connected by pointed cusped arches. Above these, the tracery in both consists of three rounds of the size obtainable, and both cusped, those of the one being fully relieved. The apex of both windows are treated as the height of each arch allows. The side splaying of each window differs considerably. The ogee-arched tomb recess under the south window shows by its dislocation how defective the wall is at this part. The piscina alongside has a neatly constructed square basin.

A quaint nicely moulded triangular-headed doorway leads into the north transept, probably a priest's door. Just alongside of it another door leads into a small porch in the thickness of the wall, from which you ascend to the upper rooms, and from which porch there is also access into the church. The woodwork of the priest's door still survives, with hinges, all in a very patched

condition. Angular-headed doors will be found at Borthwick Castle, St Salvator's College Church (St Andrews), and at the ruined church beside Crimmond Manse in Buchan.

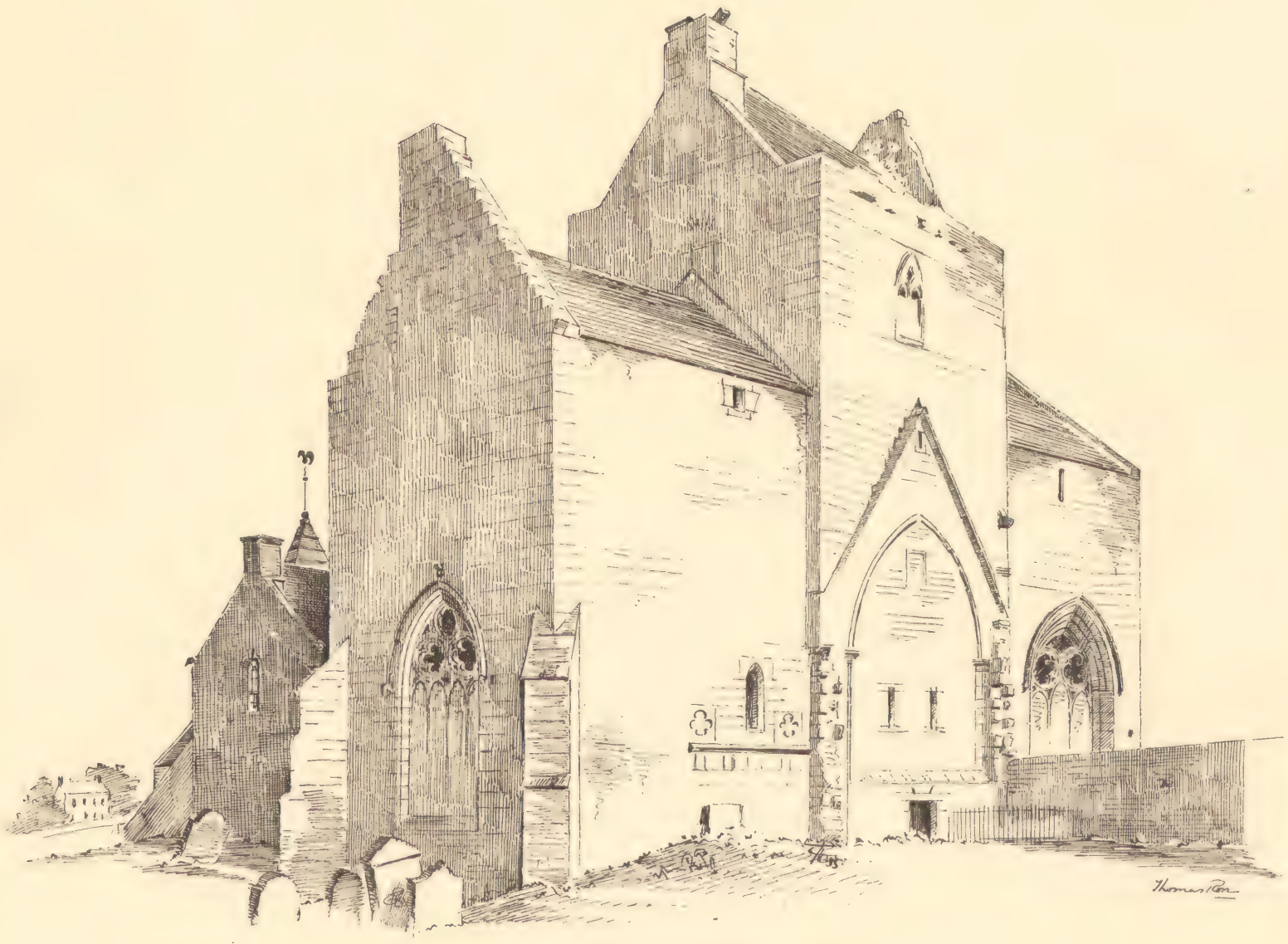
In the building up of the archway between the tower and the nave there is seen a part of a transition round arched opening, with a nook shaft and a carved capital. Only the face of this is visible; it is not in its proper position, but it serves to keep up the connection of the church with the thirteenth century. Some other details, corbels and lintels, one of the latter having a sword with a consecration cross, all out of their original places, serve to show the existence of buildings now vanished. Indeed, about the beginning of this century, a vaulted building about forty feet long by twenty-two feet broad stood at a distance to its farthest end of one hundred and thirty-three feet, in a straight line with the stump of a wall seen on the east side of the north transept.

Mr John Edwards, in his "Historical Notes on the Knights in Scotland,"* shows that the early history of Torphichen was governed from the House of the Hospitallers at Clarkenwell, London, and by other English influences. Thus a dispute between Holyrood and Torphichen, early in the thirteenth century, was settled by the Chapter of Holyrood and Clarkenwell. At the end of the same century, in 1296, Edward I. gave a grant of three oaks as timber to the Hospital of Torphichen.† This influence, Mr Edwards shows, continued during the fourteenth century, and probably moderating as time went on, as we find in a Charter produced at Dundee in 1583, which was made in 1391 by "Ingeram of Katenis, Archedein of Dunkeld," with consent of Thomas Erskin, Lord of Kettins, "Knycht generall of all the landis of the Hospital of Sanct Johnne of Jerusalem in all the kinrik of Scotland." The Charter has reference to an altar in Dundee, and Erskin's power seems absolute.‡

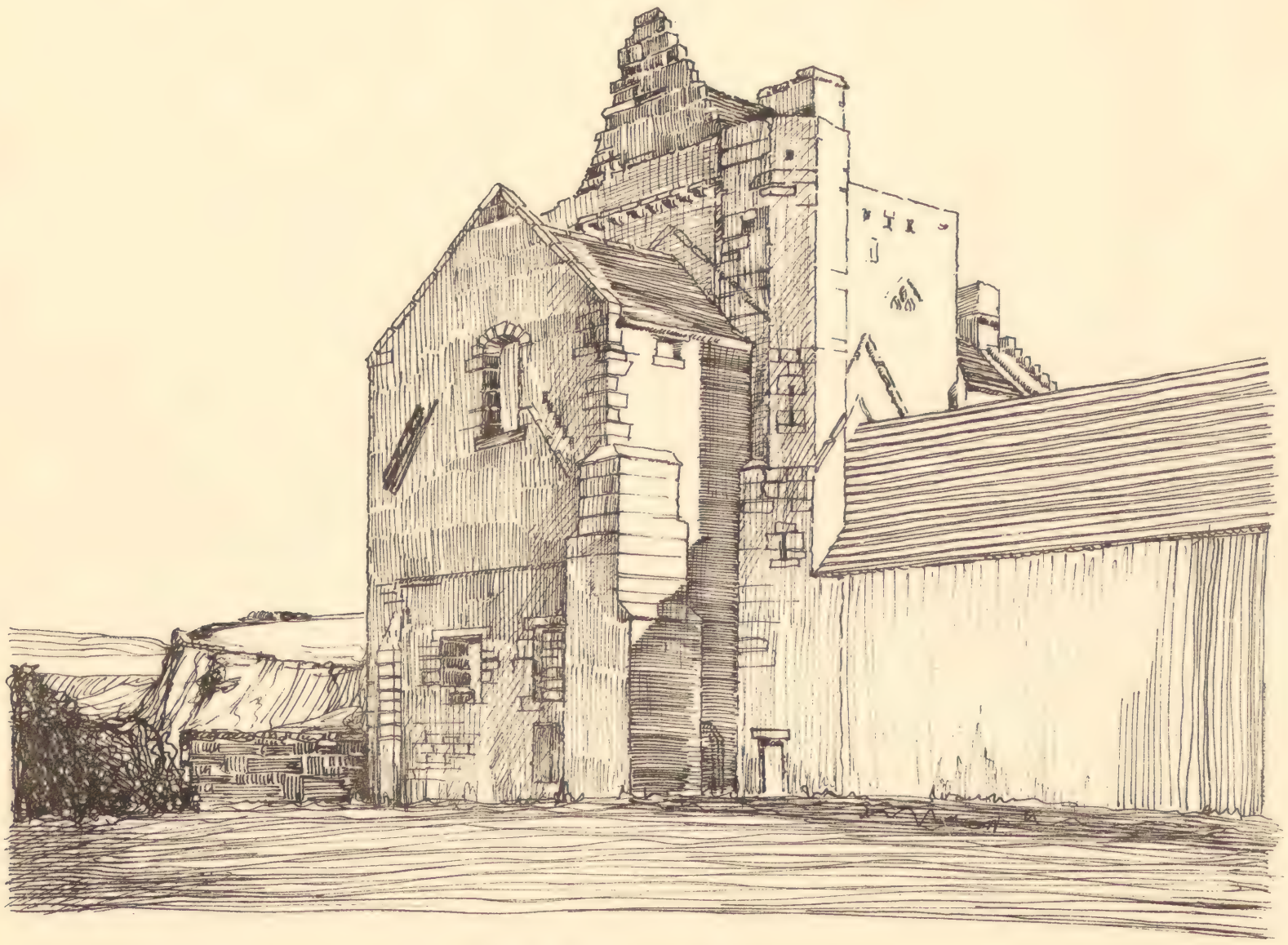
Friar Andrew Meldrum was Preceptor of the Knights of St John at Torphichen in 1438, and is also mentioned in 1443. From this we learn that the Knights held lands at Auldcambus under the superiority of Coldingham, and also that they held tenements in Haddington.§

* *Transactions of the Ecclesiological Society*, 1909, and *Scottish Historical Review*, October 1911.
† *Historical Documents of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 98.
‡ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 1910–11, p. 427.
§ H. MSS. C., 12th Report, pp. 82 to 176.

TORPHICHEN PRIORY CHURCH.



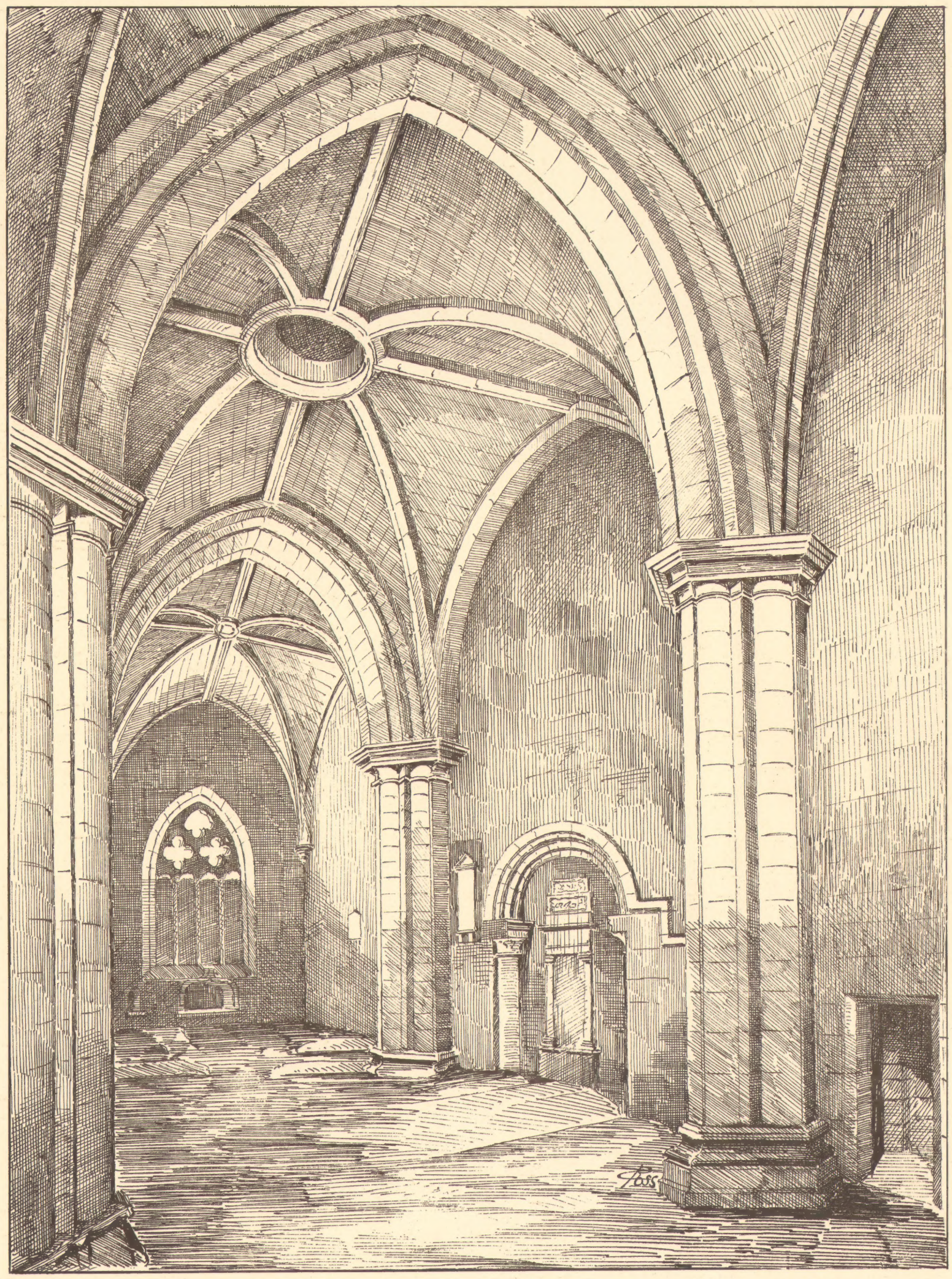
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST

From Sketches by Dr Thos. Ross

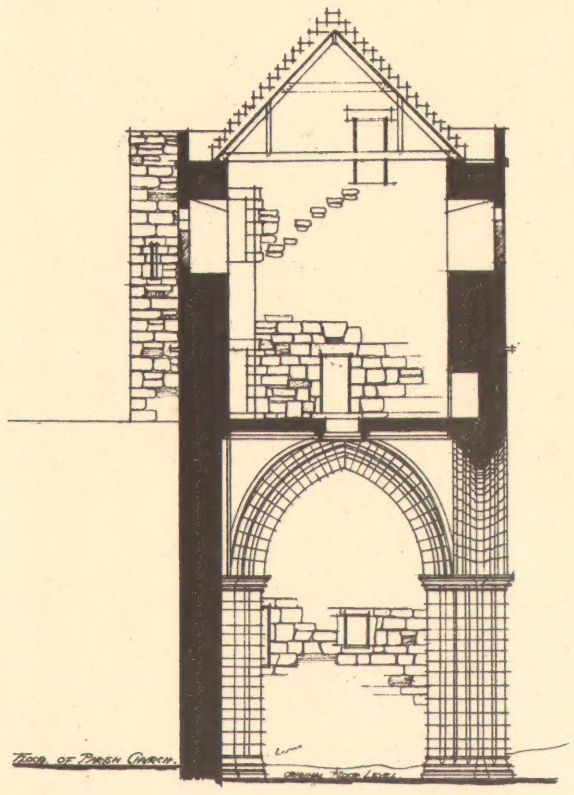
TORPHICHEN PRIORY CHURCH, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.



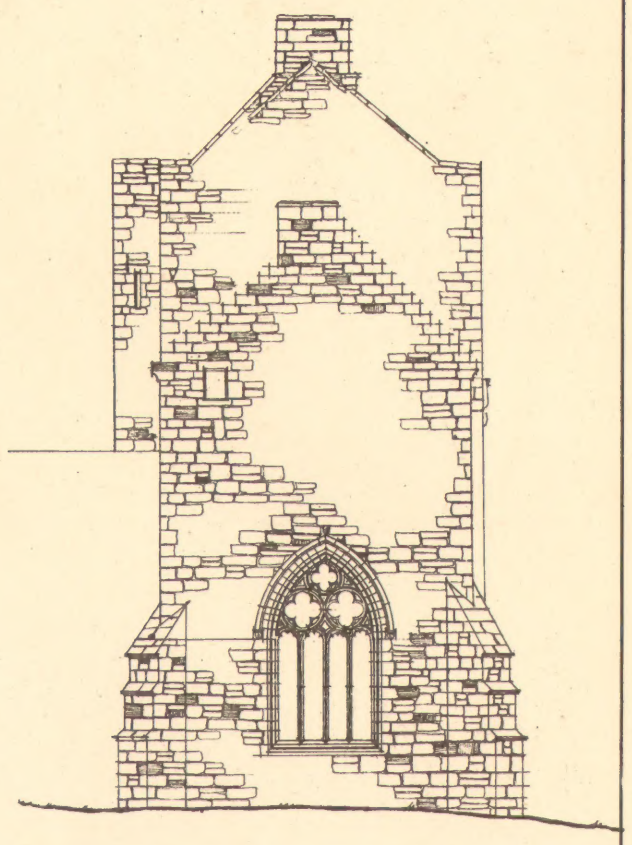
INTERIOR OF SOUTH TRANSEPT

From Sketch by Dr Thos. Ross

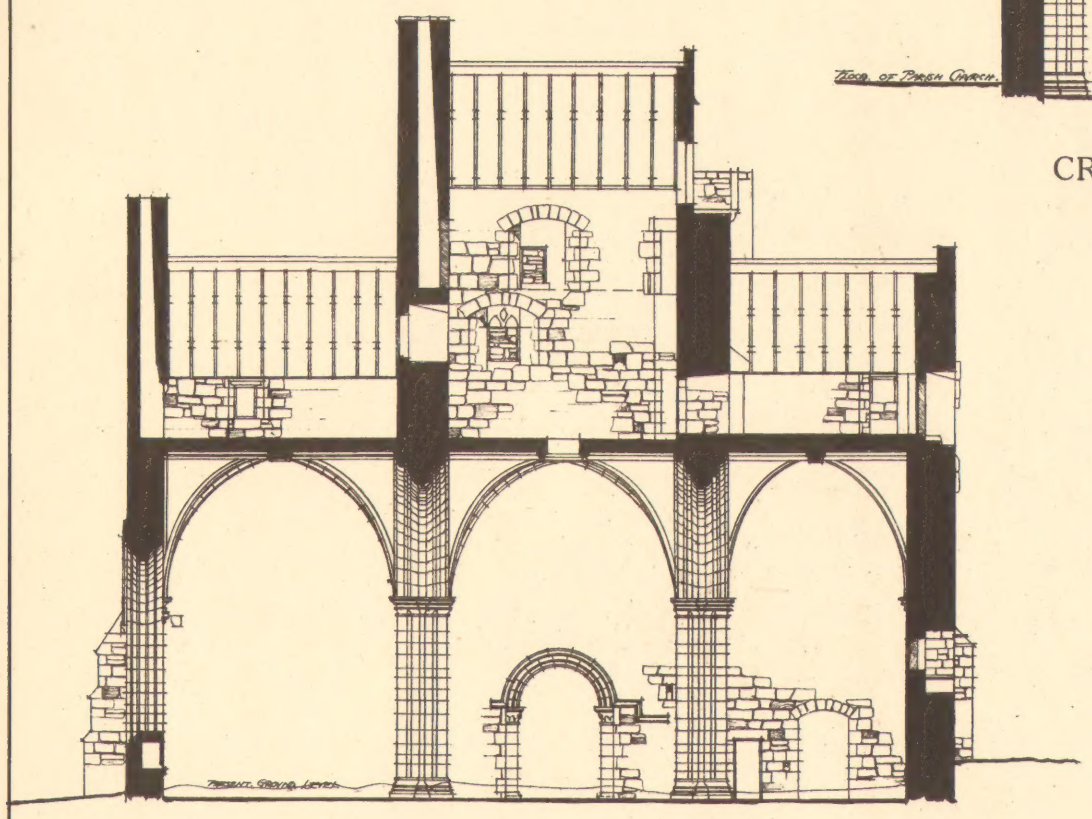
TORPHICHEN PRIORY CHURCH, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.



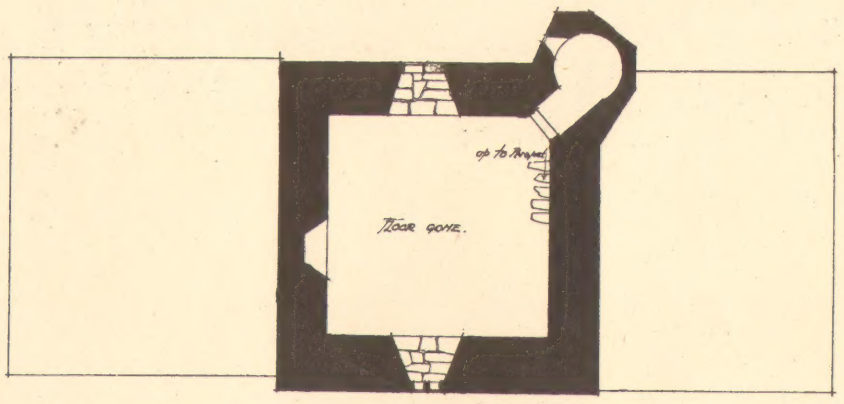
CROSS SECTION



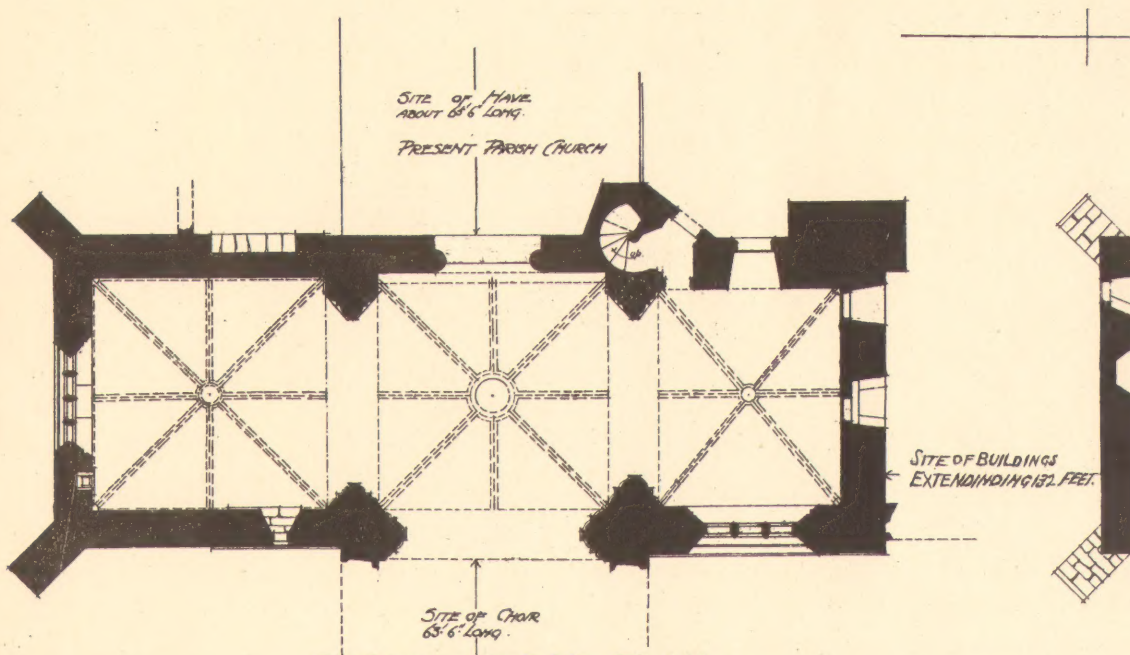
SOUTH ELEVATION



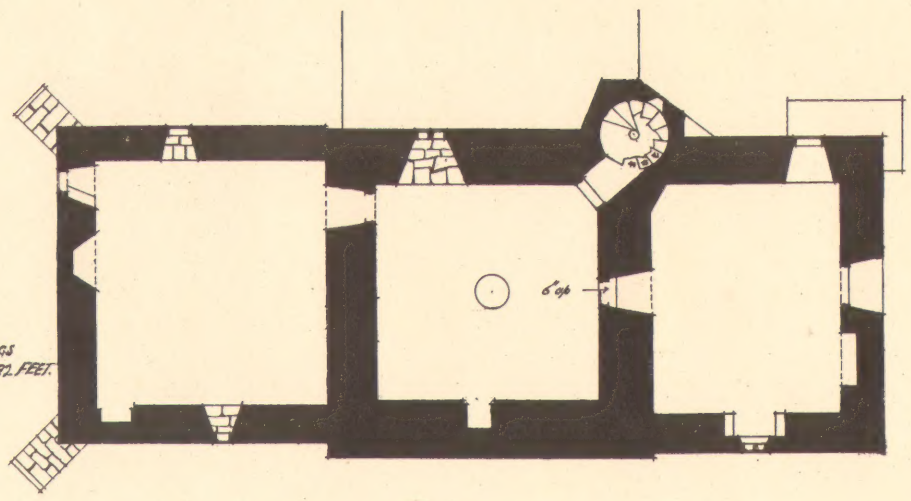
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



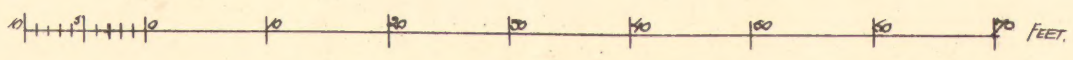
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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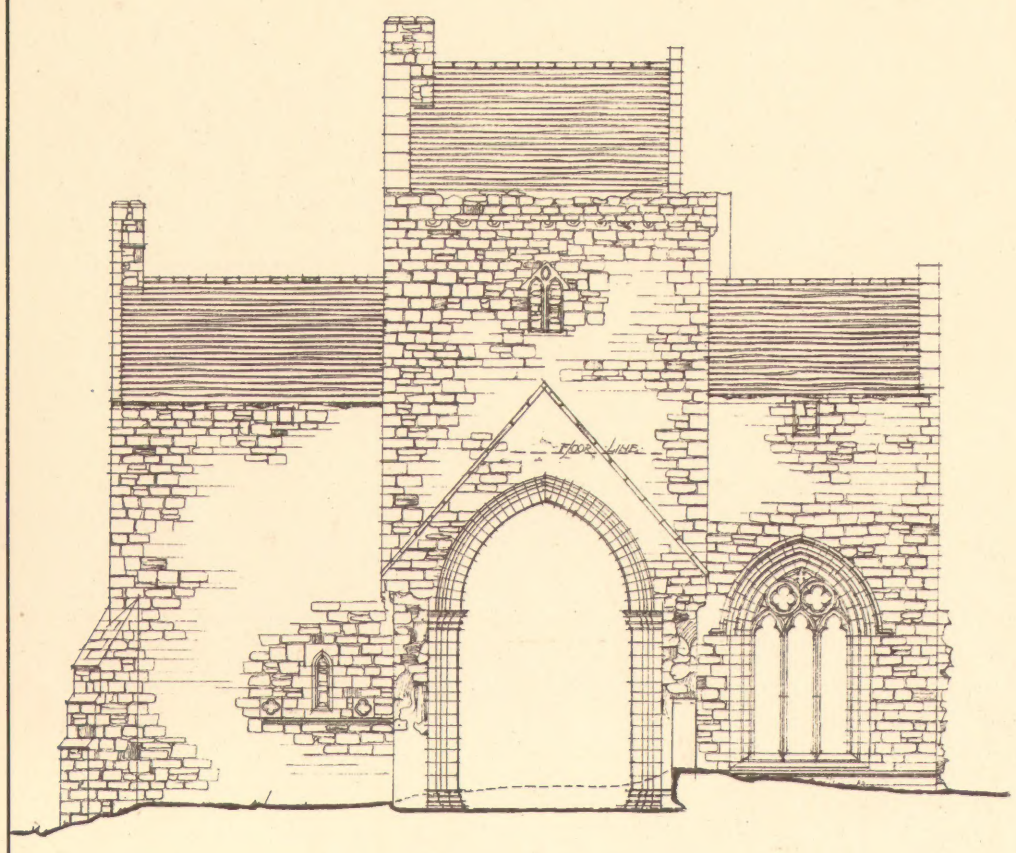
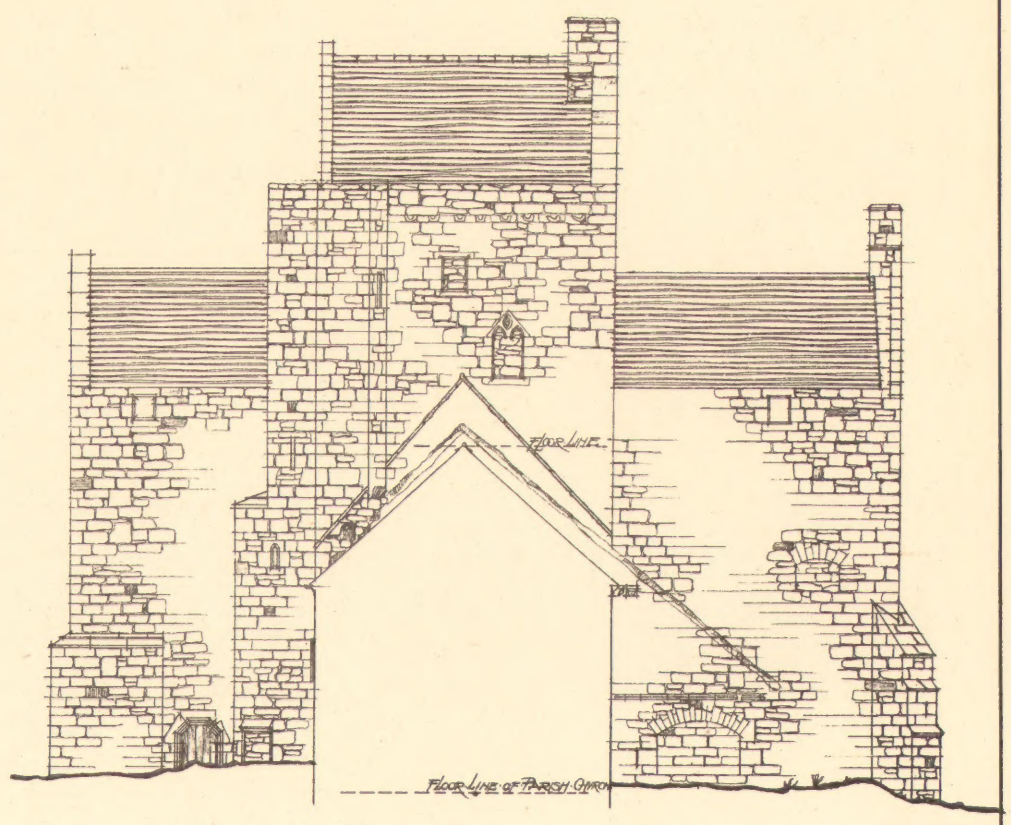
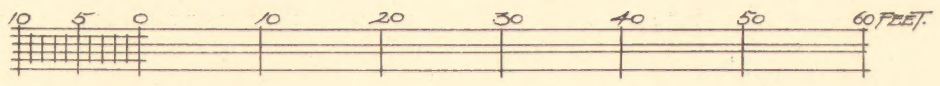
TORPHICHEN PRIORY CHURCH, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.



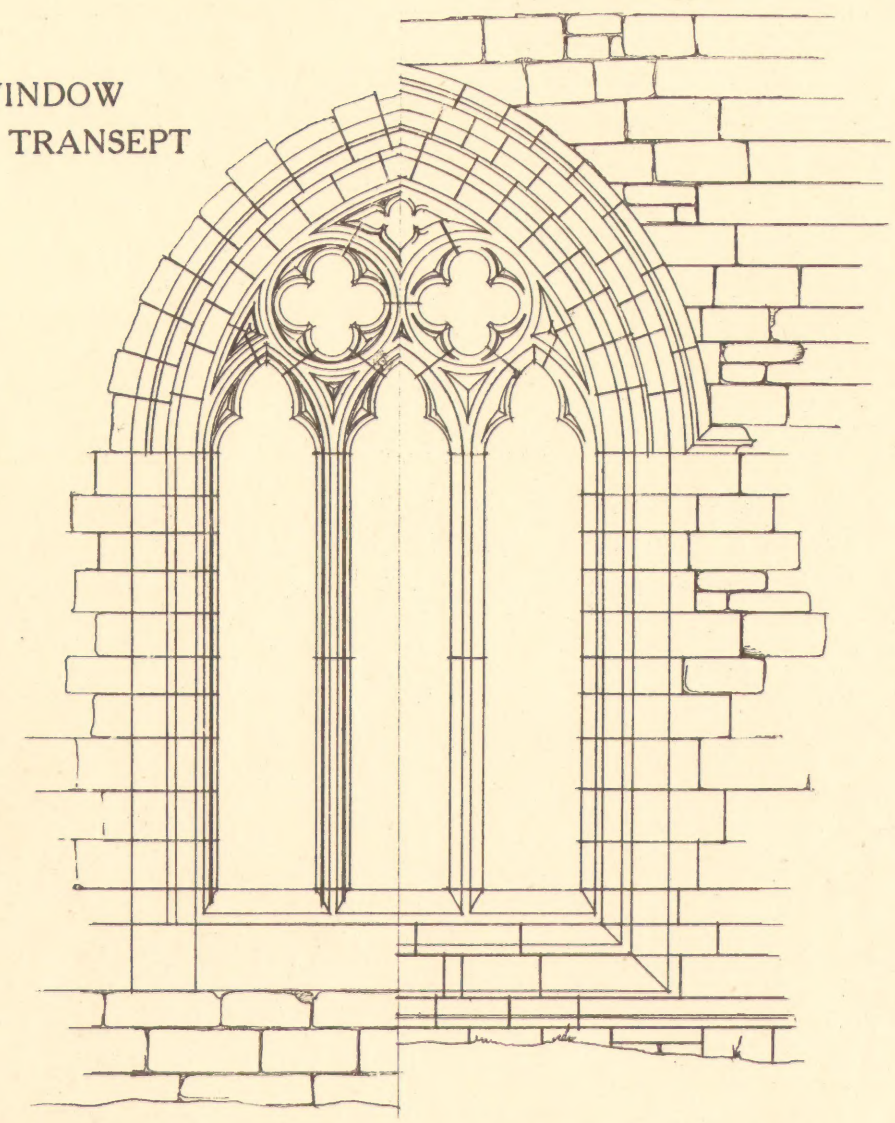
EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

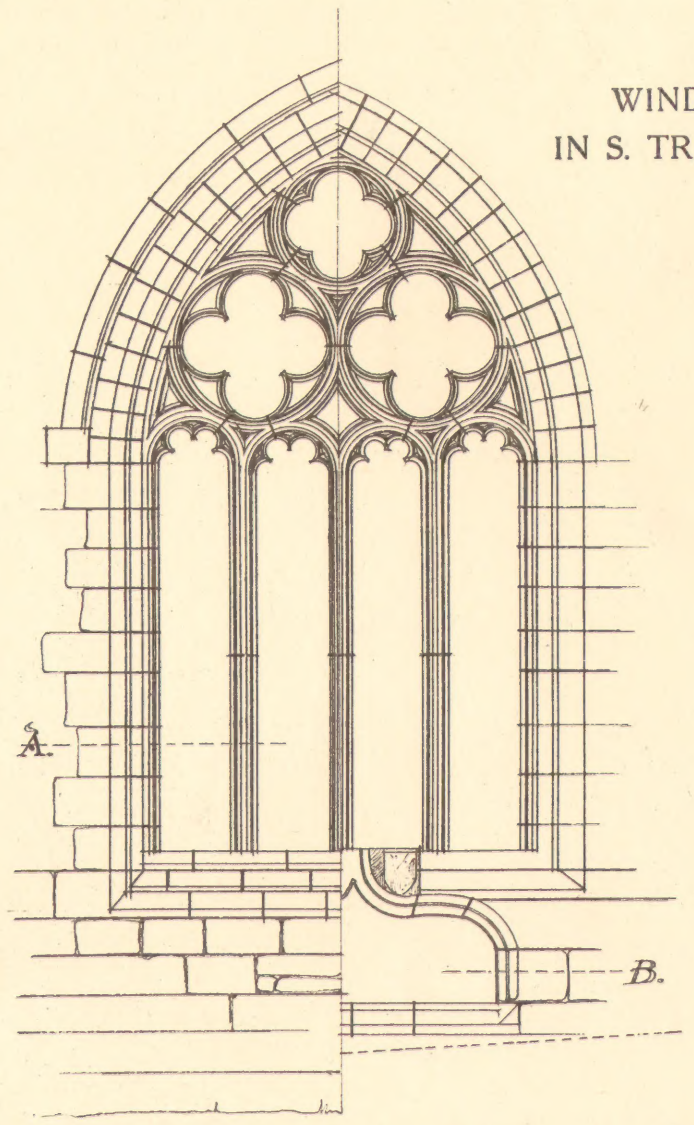


WINDOW IN N. TRANSEPT

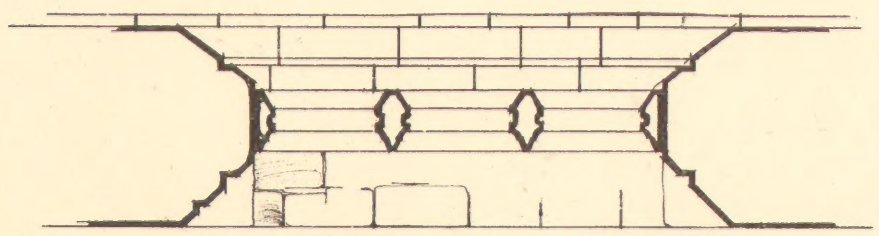


HALF OUTSIDE ELEVATION HALF INSIDE ELEVATION

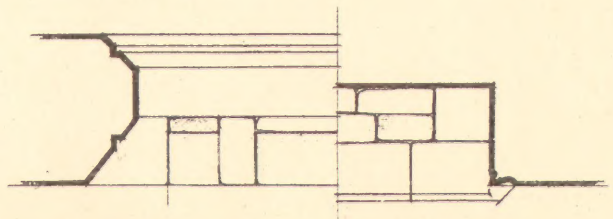
WINDOW IN S. TRANSEPT



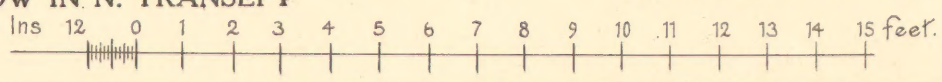
HALF OUTSIDE ELEVATION HALF INSIDE ELEVATION



PLAN OF WINDOW IN N. TRANSEPT



HALF PLAN AT "A" HALF PLAN AT "B"



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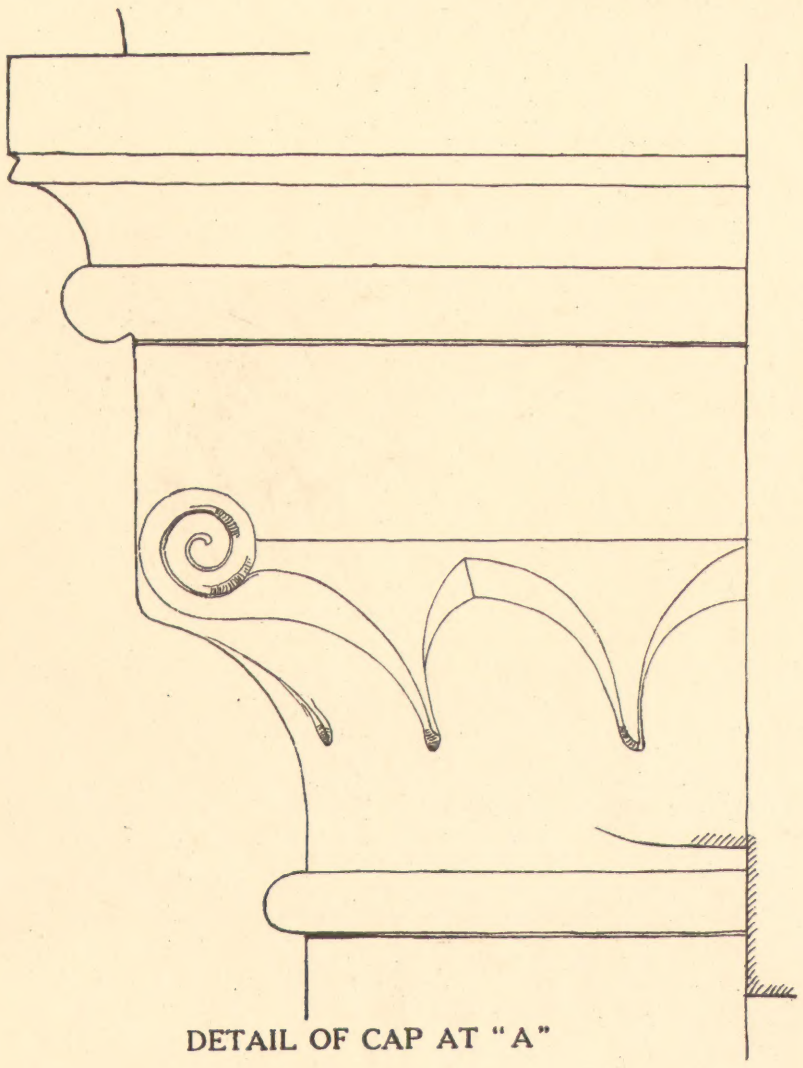
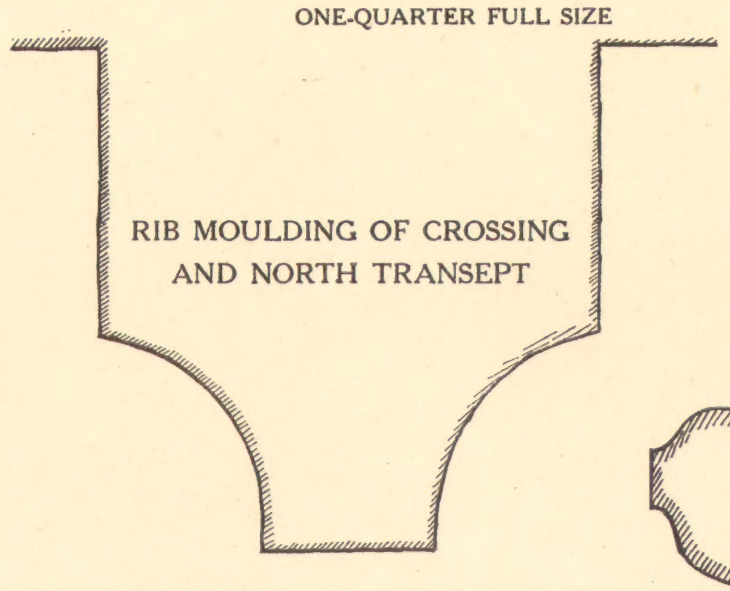
TORPHICHEN PRIORY CHURCH, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

DETAILS OF STONEWORK

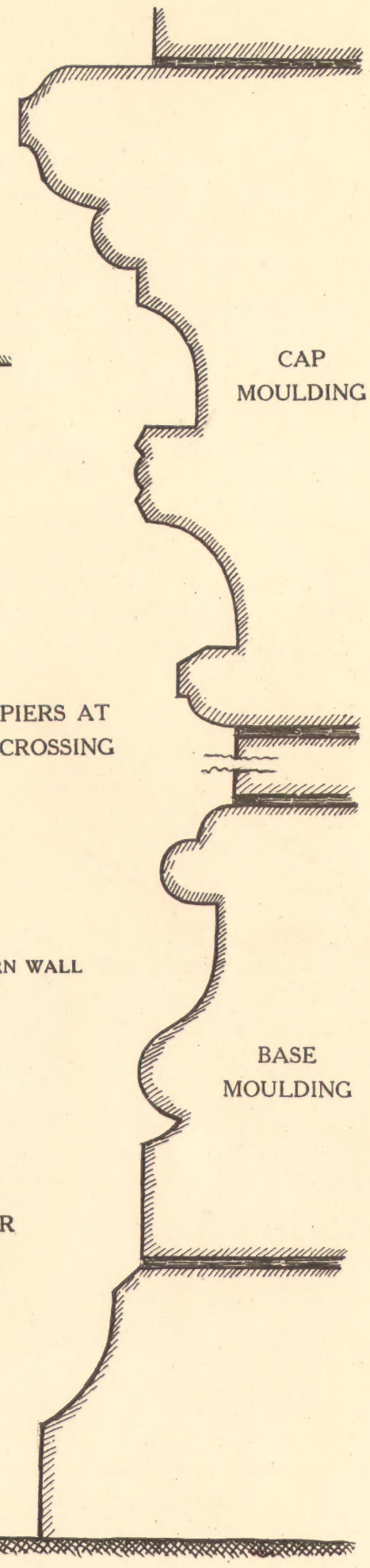
ONE-QUARTER FULL SIZE



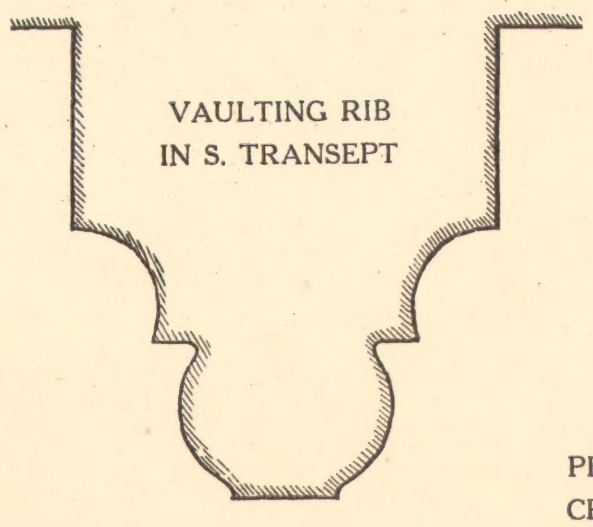
DETAIL OF CAP AT "A"



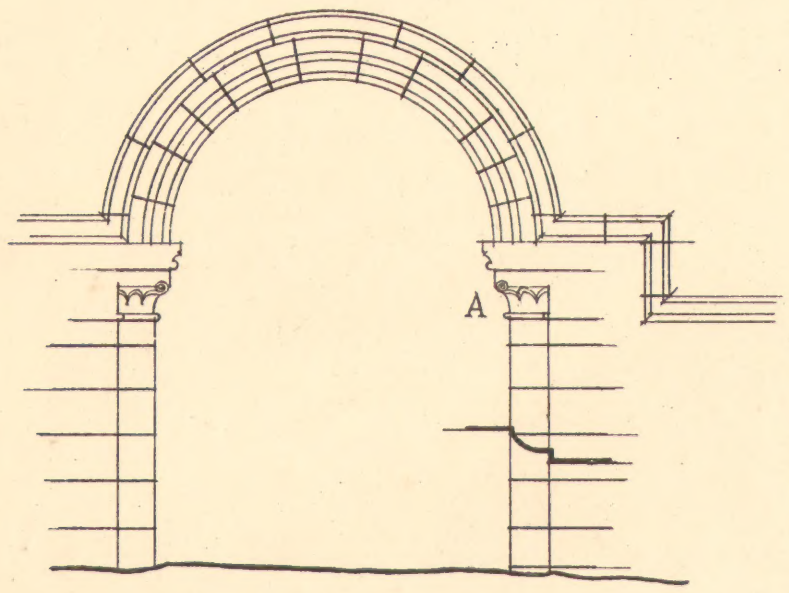
RIB MOULDING OF CROSSING AND NORTH TRANSEPT



CAP MOULDING

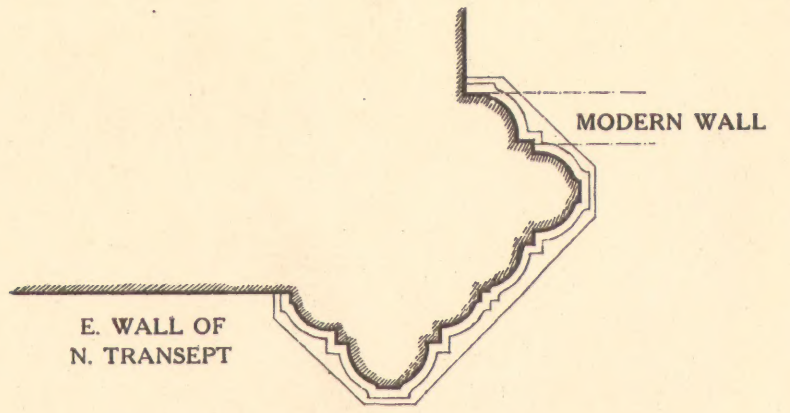


VAULTING RIB IN S. TRANSEPT



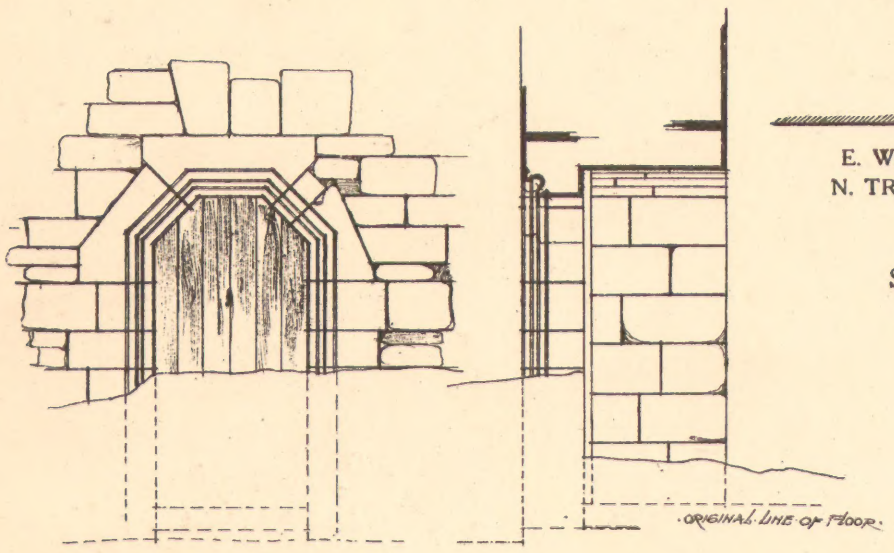
ELEVATION OF ARCH TO NAVE

PIERS AT CROSSING

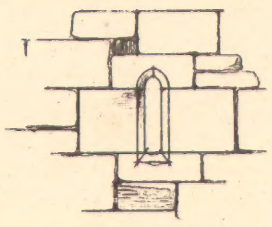


SKETCH-PLAN OF CHOIR ARCH PIER

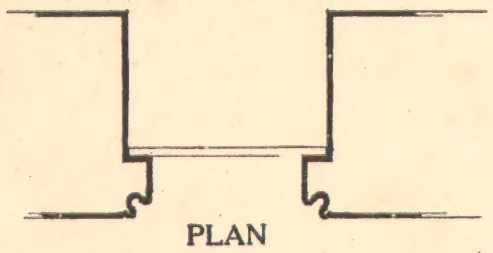
BASE MOULDING



DOOR IN N TRANSEPT

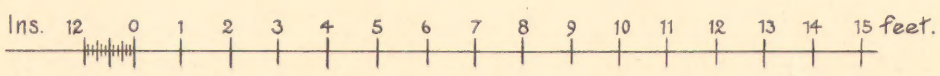


LIGHT TO STAIR



PLAN

PLAN



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